The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,891.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year, in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,267 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Banot, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

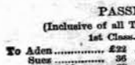
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

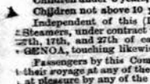


THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,708 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain A. E. Barlow), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and Passengers will be allowed on any chest of the ship's except for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd March 1871.



THE s. s. SINGAPORE will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the Suez Canal, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant. This Steamer has just arrived after one of the fastest passages from London to Bombay on record. She is of 2,221 tons gross register, has Engines of 300 Horse-power nominal, and has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

The rates of passage are as follows:—

£50 for a First Class Passage to Liverpool. £30 for a Second ,, ,, £20 for a Third ,, ,, } Exclusive of Wines.

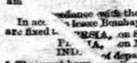
The Singapore carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

A plan of her Cabins can be seen at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Singapore.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via Suez Canal.)



THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Gerkke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Furtemare for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. ROMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents, Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company, 21st February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(Via Suez Canal).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£7
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	36	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	28		12
Naples	47	30		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wines and Provisions. Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 12th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

For Genoa, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
,, ,, on MONDAY, 1st of May.
And so on monthly.

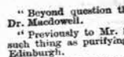
The exact hour of sailing will be fixed and published a day or two previous to each departure.

For Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

For Hand-books of Information, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents for the Italian Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



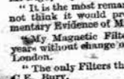
MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain PATCHETT, about 31st INSTANT.

For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th March 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)



THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,338 tons register, Jons C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the DIFFERENT BAZAARS. Delivered daily to Subscribers for the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE A MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC PURIFYING WATER FILTERS.

No. 1	Rs. 20	
No. 2	Rs. 12	
No. 3	Rs. 38	
No. 4, covered with basket-work	Rs. 22.	

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. .....

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of neat modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., at No. 21, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Property of C. W. Cayzer, Esq., comprising of rich Cut Glassware, white and green gold Dinner and Dessert Sets, Japanese Tea Set, Plateware, Cutlery, Hanging, Organ, Table and Reading Lamps, Pictures in maple and gilt frames, Ivory-made Thermometer Clocks, Flower Vases, Albums, Books, Square Piano by McCombie and Wright, Music Stand, very rich Blackwood Open Carved Furniture, such as Sofa Couches with Spring and Silk Cushions, Drawing-room Chairs, Round Tables, Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, Pier Table, Lady's Chairs, Presses, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Dining, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Dressing Glass, without Arm Chairs, Towel Horses, Brass Bedstead, Camp Cots, Persian Carpets, Meat Safe, Coir and China Matting, Cooking Pots and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

The property will be on view, three days previous to the sale.

8th March 1871. MENESSE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable neat Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Pictures, Piano, Billiard Table by Thurston, a handsome Landau by Lamie and Mercer, in first-rate order, a pair of Arab Horses and sets of Harness, and Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, and sundry miscellaneous articles at the Bungalow situated at Upper Colaba, near the Mess of H. M.'s 40th European Regiment, being the properties of Military Officers proceeding to Europe.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th day of March 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable and neat Household Furniture, &c.:—One full-sized Billiard Table, com; lete, with Balls, Cues, Stand, Mark board, and a Four-light Kerosene Lamp, by Thurston.

AT 2 P.M.

One excellent light and roomy Landau in first-rate order, with a pair of fast-trotting Arab Horses; one excellent Buggy by E. Kesterton, with an English-built Cspring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, and Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, with spare sets of Steel Bits, complete; Sets of Harness and Chasing Stable Kit; one Mitch Cope, a She-goat with Kids, and a Monkey.

Bombay, 9th March 1871. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-Trade, Furniture, &c., belonging to Messrs. Corbin & Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Co.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, and the following days, each commencing each day at eight o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, Rampart Row, near the General Post Office, all the stock-in-trade, &c., appertaining to the business of Messrs. Corbin and Co., Chemists, comprising Chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests, Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavouring Essences, Toilet Requisites, Smelling Bottles, Desiderata, Perfumery of undisputed quality, Soaps, Sodawater Machines, Wines, &c., &c.

N.B.—Detailed Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 9th March 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RACE HORSES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Race Course, opposite the Bombay Club, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., the Racing Stud of Mr. Field, consisting of the following Horses (if not previously disposed of by private contract):—

No. 1—B.A.H.	Volcano, 5 years,	a Maiden of this Season.	
No. 2—B.A.H.	Destruction, 4 years,	ditto	ditto.
No. 3—G.A.H.	Mason, 4 years,	ditto	ditto.
No. 4—C.A.C	Darkness, 3 years,	ditto	ditto.
No. 5—C.A.H.	Dundee, 6 years,	a Maiden of last Season.	
No. 6—B.A.H.	Burgundy, 5 years,	ditto	ditto.
No. 7—G.A.G.	Deficit, 5 years,	ditto	ditto.
No. 8—B.A.H.	Lorraine, 5 years,	ditto	ditto.
No. 9—B.Aus.M.	Pauline, 3 years,	a Winner.	
No. 10—B.Aus.M.	Octavia, 4 years,	ditto.	
No. 11—G.A.H.	Royal Duke, 5 years,	a Maid n of last Season.	
No. 12—C.A.H.	Rajah, 6 years,	a Winner.	
No. 13—G.A.H.	Na rshaw, 6 years,	a Winner.	
No. 14—G.A.H.	Paris, 4 years,	a Maiden of this Season.	
No. 15—Aus.M.	The Red Prince, 3 years,	a Maiden.	
No. 16—B.A.H.	Zilzilla, 5 years,	a Winner.	
No. 17—B.A.H.	Uhlan, 4 years,	Maiden of this Season.	
No. 18—B.A.H.	Sunshine, 3 years,	ditto.	
No. 19—B.A.H.	The Earl, 5 years.		

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Piano, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, &c., the property of Dr. Diver and W. B. Fellows, Esq., the same comprises, rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, Crust, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Waiters, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., rich Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as sound Dining Tables, Sideboards, handsome Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Teapoys, Horned Hatstands, Pier and Carved Tables, Chiffoniers, Iron Four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built right C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Doré's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atals, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinvere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill, the same comprises rich thin stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Crust, Pickle, and Egg Stands, Liqueur, Butter Pot, handsome Waiters, a Mahogany Case containing Dessert Knives and Forks, a ditto containing Fish Knives with mother o'pearl handles, a set of best Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Separate English Oakwood Plate Chest, containing a set of Spoons and Forks for 12 and Cutlery for 18 persons, by Elkington, handsome 3 light Candelabras, handsomely carved seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Circular, Handsomely Carved Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy, Pedicine, and Drawing-room Chairs, full-backed Conversation Sofas, Chiffoniers, Ornamental Stands, handsome Centre Ottoman, consisting of 2 Sofas and 2 Easy Chairs, English Wire Tables, rich Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets, a first-rate Marble 8 day correct-going Clock, a first-class full-toned English Rosewood 7 Octave Grand Drawing-room Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, expressly made to order for the Indian Climate, first-rate Engravings, Ciromolithographs and Oil Paintings in gilt frames, elaborately Carved Four-post Bedstead, handsome Iron Paint ditto, Reclining Chairs, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Wardrobes, Clothes and Cowa Presses, Chest of Drawers, Gentleman's Writing Table, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a small collection of valuable Books, Irish Oilman's Stores, superior Wines, choice Plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A first-class English-built Miniature Barouche, by E. Kesterton with a pair of fast-trotting Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, with a set of English plate mounted Harness.

A handsome Bay Arab excellent Saddle and Harness Horse, age rising 5.

A Lady's Side Saddle, by Grant and Son.

A Gentleman's ditto by Peat, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Mahogany Miniature 6-7/8 Octaves Cottage Piano, by Cramer and Co., made expressly for India, a first-class English-loading Gun, by J. Lang, a Patent Dog-cart, by Bennett and Botwood, a Bay Arab Horse rising 4 years, 14-2½, has been ridden on parade and stands fire, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of Captain H. J. Stock, the same comprises Glass and Crockery Ware, best Plated Ware, such as Cruet and Pickle Stands, Tea Sets, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, richly-carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Camp Table in two pieces, Side Board, Circular and Side Tables, Easy Chairs, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes Presses, English Iron Cot, first-rate Water Colour Engravings and Chromolithographs in gilt frames, a Library of Books (French and English), Choice Plants, first-rate Saddlery and Harness, &c.

No Catalogue, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Lackmidas Khimjee and Co., and on account and risk of Ghanemahamdas Raghoonathdas—2 Bunches of pearls.

One Bunch, 36 Rows, 1,301 Pearls, weighing about 336 carats.
One Bunch, 32 Rows, 1,872 Pearls, weighing about 421 carats.
The Pearls are fine round and bright.
2 Emerald Pendants of large size, almost free from flaw, of fine dark green color, a rare commodity.
1 large Sapphire Ring, set in Gold with Diamonds.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, on account of the concerned—

7 Cases White Ground Prints.
1 Bale Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs. 50 inches.
2 Cases White Cambrics.

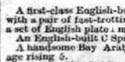
AT 1 P.M.

One Grey Arab Horse.

Bombay, 9th March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SONS Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

FOR FALMOUTH to SAIL LATER in THIS MONTH.

THE Barque SARAH WATSON has GOOD ACCOMMODATION for PASSENGERS. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to Captain T. Waterman, No. 7, Forbes Street.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.

NOTICE.—TUESDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., is fixed as SETTLING DAY for the RACES at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 6th March 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, TO BE HELD AT THE CITY HALL, HONGKONG, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH FEB., 1871.

To the Proprietors of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Corporation and Balance-sheet for the half-year ending on 31st December last.

The net profits for that period, including $99,398-33 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges and deducting interest paid and due, amount to $465,988-82, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due and Remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation $451,141-46.

From this sum the Directors recommend the distribution of a Dividend of $5 per share on the Paid-up shares, and of $3 per share on the New shares, being equivalent to Four per cent. for the half-year; this will absorb $160,000, and, of the balance, the Directors propose retaining $268,587-13 to meet eventual losses on present outstandings, carrying the balance of $22,554-33 to the credit of New Profit and Loss Account.

If this appropriation of profits be confirmed by the Meeting, the Shareholders will have received, as Dividend for the year 1870, the sum of $320,000 (Ten per cent. on the paid-up Capital), all bad and doubtful assets will be amply provided for, and unlimited profits of $22,554-33 will be carried forward.

The Directors regret that the depreciation on previous valuations of some of the Bank's securities, together with the position of some transactions entered into during the six months under review, compel them to recommend the retention of such a large sum as $268,587-13 out of the half-year's earnings, and, in consequence, to reduce the usual dividend of Six per cent. for the half-year to Four per cent.; but they deem it best for the interests of the Shareholders to make full provision for all doubtful outstandings, and at the same time to leave the Reserve Fund intact.

Although the Dividend for the Six months is not so favourable for Shareholders as in previous half-years, still, the Directors think the general result is extremely satisfactory, if Proprietors will bear in mind the stagnation in trade, the depreciation of securities, and the unremunerative turn taken by Exchanges in consequence of the Franco-German war.

The Proprietors may be congratulated on the strong position held by the Bank at all places where its business is carried on. Its resources have increased materially during the past year,—the Deposits alone showing an increase of $3,400,000—and, in every way, the Bank's business has most successfully progressed in proportion with the increase of the Paid-up Capital.

AGENCIES.

A new Agency has been established at SAIGON, and is working satisfactorily.

CALLS.

The Fourth Call of $25 per share on the New Shares in the Capital of the Corporation will fall due on the 1st July next, and the Fifth and Final Call, of the same amount, on the 1st July 1872.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. R. Rywett has been appointed Chairman of the Corporation for the year 1871, vice Mr. H. B. Lemann, whose term of office has expired, and Mr. Thomas Pyke has been elected Deputy Chairman.

According to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, three members of the Court—Messrs. R. Rywett, J. Meinke, and G. F. Heard—retire from the Direction, but they are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the election for the year 1871 of the present Auditors, the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. J. M. Vickers.

R. ROWETT, Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31st December, 1870.

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion	$10,178,701-18
Government Securities	2,946,881-26
Bills discounted, Loans and Credits	8,111,749-03
Exchange Remittances	16,670,776-52
Bank Premises	84,471-14
Dead Stock	60,286-36
	$38,052,535-69

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital, 8000 per share, on 20,000 Shares	$2,500,000-00
First, Second and Third Calls on New Stock	1,500,000-00
Reserve Fund	800,000-00
Notes in Circulation	$1,714,769-83
Deposits	9,339,218-01
	11,113,984-84
Exchange Acceptances	21,07,,982-33
Profit and Loss Account	465,988-82
	$38,052,535-69

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Dr.

To AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF:		
Remuneration to Directors	$10,000-00	
Rebate on Bills not due	4,827-36	$14,827-36
To CONTINGENT ACCOUNT:		
Am unt retained to meet doubtful debts		268,587-13
To DIVIDEND ACCOUNT:		
At the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, On Paid-up shares	$100,000-00	
On New Stock	60,000-00	
		160,000-00
To BALANCE OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS:		
Carried forward to next half-year		22,554-33
		$465,988-82

Cr.

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June 1870	$99,398-33
By Amount of Net Profits for Six Months ending 31st December, 1870, after deducting all Expenses and interest Paid and Due	366,590-49
	$465,988-82

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance 31st December, 1870	$800,000
By Balance 30th June, 1870	$800,000

JAMES GREIG, Acting Chief Manager.
F. F. GIBSON, Acting Accountant.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

P. RYRIE, J. M. VICKERS, } Auditors.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner; F. H. SOUTER, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police; A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., Austrian Consul; and the other MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE of the STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY'S HOME.

A Corps Dramatique, selected from Inmates, will give a THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT on FRIDAY next, the 10th inst., in AID of the FUNDS of the above INSTITUTION, and request the patronage of the Public of Bombay.

The Entertainment will consist of the Melodrama of the

TWO GALLEY SLAVES,

A MUSICAL INTERLUDE (consisting of Comic Songs),

THE GIRLS OF THE TELEGRAPH,

THE WIDOW MALONE.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled,

THE IRISH TUTOR.

The Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. will be in attendance.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Tickets to be had from Mr. McCarthy, Superintendent of the Home, Colaba; and at the Doors on the Night of Performance.

LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER COMPANY (Limited).

BASS'S BEER in Barrels of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 22.
To arrive by the "Robinson Crusoe," daily expected.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BANK of CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Eight Annas per Share, will be made on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and every ensuing Monday up to and until Monday the 1st May 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at No. 23, Apollo Street.

Shareholders will be required to produce and deposit their Original Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts two days previous to date of payment.

P. DEWAR, Attorney for the Promoters Bank of China.

No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th March 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VRIZOOVERBAI, wife of VUNMALI GOVURDHUN, of Surat, Hindoo inhabitant, hath contracted to sell the undermentioned PROPERTY, free from incumbrances. Any person having any claim whatever on the said property is requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, No. 7 Forbes Street, in Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 8th day of March 1871.

GHANDHIBHOY J. MODY, Purchaser's Solicitor.

All that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying at, being at or near Todd Street, on the north side thereof, in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort the north side thereof, in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort aforesaid, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cursetjee Jugjivandas, and now in the possession of Hurjivandas Jugjivandas, and on the east by the property of Muncherjee Jugjivandas, and on the south by Todd Street aforesaid, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2(5), and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 37.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
307 and 308 Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GHAFFR
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE } Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr Ali Abdoola:—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of the Calcutta Derby, 1869).

B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited, has been REMOVED to the Bank's new premises in RAMPART ROW, opposite the Government Currency Office.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract, all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to the said Firm, are requested to forward the same not later than the 18th March, to Mrs. J. CROSS, District Pleader, Poona.

CHUBB'S BOX and LOCK MART, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES,

The most secure against Fire and Thieves.

No. 1—22 by 17 by 16—Two Shelves.
No. 2—22 by 17 by 16—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 3—22 by 18 by 18—Two Shelves.
No. 4—22 by 18 by 18—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 5—24 by 18 by 18—One Drawer and one Partition.
No. 11—26 by 22 by 20—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 13—28 by 22 by 21—Two Shelves.
No. 15—28 by 22 by 21—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 18—24 by 22—One Drawer and Shelf above.
No. 21—34 by 24 by 22—Two Drawers and Shelves.
No. 23—35 by 25 by 22—One Cupboard and three Shelves.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—REDUCTION OF FARES.—The rates of passage-money by this Company's steamers have been reduced as follows:—

To Brindisi.....First Class Rs. 600; Second Class Rs. 300.
To Southampton ...First Class Rs. 650; Second Class Rs. 350.
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and transit through Egypt.
All children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bonders, Godowns, Custom House and delivery Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co., Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Cooloe Street, on SATURDAY the 11th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 11th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed on account of the Holee holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Nom. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	501½
13,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Rer. Issue	161½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450 nl.
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	250 par.
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	100	all	Nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,036	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	17 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co	1,600
2,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	132
750	2,000	2,008	Nil	Mazagon Land	960
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,325
600	2,500	all	200 p.ct	Alliance Spinning	2,500 (ex
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000 div
200	1,000	all	25 p.ct.	Bombay United	950
1800	150	150	...	Broach Mills	200
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	150 p.ct.	Great Eastern	1,870
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,100
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,480
600	2,500	2,200	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	125
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	795.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Jo.	2,385
200	1,000	1,000	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co	470
150	12,000	1,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,200
100	2,000	1,265	do.	Bombay Press Co	2,500
100	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	583
400	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	5,800
250	2,000	all	150 p.c.	East India Press Co	3,500
150	2,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,750
200	1,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	975
100	1,500	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	1,300
1,000	900	2,000	120 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co	925
2,000	400	350	30 p.c.	Mofus. Press & Co.	455
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
120	1,000	750	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,900
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	30
500	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	29
95	19	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	
200	68	May '	Royal Bank	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '69		Back Bay Co	95
1,500	1,414	...		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Bell, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Berar.
Gatty, Captain, 39th Regiment, on sick leave, from Ferozepore.
Harman, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Belgaum.
Kiernander, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Tanna.
Lonsdale, Captain, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Mackenzie, Surgeon, Medical (Civil) Department, on sick leave, from Dharwar.
Stainforth, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Bunnoo (Punjaub).

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 8

Bounor, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Poona.
Currie, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 7th March 1871.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard:—

Captain R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 8th March 1871.

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Captain R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, to be Persian Interpreter, vice Stack, resigned.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Sind Horse.—Major C. A. Loch, Staff Corps, 2nd in command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Dick, or until further orders.

1st Light Cavalry.—Captain C. E. Stack to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Major Loch.

2nd Grenadier N. I.—Lieutenant R. S. Simpson, Quarter Master 15th N. I., to be Quarter Master, vice Bulkley, appointed to 17th N. I.

17th N. I.—Lieutenant H. T. Bulkley, Quarter Master 2nd Grenadiers, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Christie, who vacates on proceeding on furlough;

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant T. H. Darton, to England, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Infantry.—Colonel H. Stanley, on private affairs, in extension.

8th Foot.—Major J. V. W. H. Webb, to Mussoorie, on private affairs.

2nd Foot.—Lieutenant T. E. Harman, to England, on private affairs.

14th Foot.—Captain E. J. Briscoe, to England, to appear before a medical board.

36th Foot.—Paymaster J. Campbell, to England, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Regiment L. Cavalry.—Colonel J. C. Graves, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 8th March, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Fuller, for 59 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

The Major General Commanding the Division will proceed to Poorundhur on tour of inspection on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, accompanied by the Assistant Quarter Master General, D. D. A., travelling to and from expeditionsly at the public expense.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolns & Coir bls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
Steamer Cotton		Rs. 10 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 2540 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Calcutta to Bombay			
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Antrim	O'Neill	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
	Faptee (s)	Mor. Ison	Mandvee, March 4.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Woolloomooloo	Largie	Rangoon.
	United States	Lant	Calcutta.
	City of Brussels (s)	Baker	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Brig Susan Josephine, Francis, to Cochin.
Ship Daphne, Cross, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer General Havelock, Cutch, Porebunder, &c.
Ship The Tweed, to London via Havre.
Ship Oberon, to Liverpool.
Ship City of York, to Liverpool.
Ship Sam Mendel, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

Mar. ARRIVAL.
5 Rangoon (s) ..... Gayin ..... Calicut, Feb. 17.
Mar. DEPARTURES.
4 Burmah (s) ....
Cordova (s) ....

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
3 Princess of Wales ..... McQueen ..... Glasgow.
4 Scotland (s) .... Liverpool.
5 Columbian (s) ..... Stewart ..... Calcutta.
Mar. DEPARTURES.
3 Sattara (s) .... Bombay.
5 Columbian (s) ..... Stewart ..... Suez.

Passengers arrived per Scotland s s—Dr VanSomeren, Captain Barrett, and Mr Bradshaw.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stirling (s), 8 cases sherry, 2 cases brandy, 2 cases moselle and 1 case port, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 83 cases stout, J Ruttonjee Sons.
Ambrose, 250 barrels coal pitch, E Bates & Co.
Arethusa, 12 rolls sheet lead, E Bates & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore (s), 95 cases champagne and 6 cases claret, C Palmer & Co; 4 cases helmets, and 2 cases band instruments, Geo W Wheatly & Co.
The Tweed, 17 casks pale ale and 1 case stout, Payne & Co.; 16 cases sherry, gin and whiskey, C Palmer & Co; 4 hogsheads brandy, Geo W. Wheatley & Co; 51 cases pale ale, P Pestonjee; 1 case hardware, N & B Wadia & Co.
Avanie, 275 casks ale, B M Punthakie.
City of York, 25 cases sulphuric acid, E A Cadur.
Glenduror, 16 crates earthenware, B Dewjee; 350 cases old tom, D Sorabjee & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Mongolia (s), 2 cases saddlery, F Grant & Son; 4 cases books, D Jamsetjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daphne, 200 bags linseed, S Mooljee.
Duke of Edinburgh, 100 bales wool, D Bagoobhoy.
Maritana, 100 bales cotton, L Luckumsee; 50 bales cotton, M Soorjee; 16 bales cotton, L Jaitha.
Westminster, 630 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Jane Law, 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 38 bales cotton, J Treebhuvandass; 100 cwts of horns, S S Mahomed.
Gauges (s), 38 bales hemp, J Hormusjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, C Parbut & Co; 145 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 50 bales cotton, S Hobart & Co; 157 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 31 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co.
Stirling (s), 1,000 bundles coir yarn, C Jadowjee; 100 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, R Brothers; 26 cases coffee, and 25 cases ginger, S Tyabjee & Co; 11 bales cotton, G Motichall; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Calcutta, 50 bales cotton, M Madon & Co; 400 bales cotton, C. A Dickinson; 100 bales cotton, H Demsey & Co.
Mooltan (s), 125 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 9 bales wool, J Dewjee.
Tethys (s), 200 bales cotton, G Tippet & Co.
Singapore (s), 940 bundles galls, C Nanjee; 100 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee; 1,150 bales cotton, R. Brothers; 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.; 130 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, K Petamber & Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 100 bales cotton, E Becharelall.
Lord Ashburton, 1,000 bundles gall, V Jairam; 500 bales cotton. H B Touche & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blaecheck & Co.
City of York, 1,160 bales cotton, V Brothers; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, H Canjee; 450 bales cotton, H Classon & Co.
Oberon, 2,500 coir yarn, H Nanjee.
Arethusa, 545 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 172 bags coffee, B Pollexfen & Co.; 1 bale cotton, K Preiswerck & Co.
Mooltan (s), 461 packages coffee, 7 cases cardamoms, and 171 cases ginger, 75 cases cardamoms, and 100 bags pepper, W Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Royal Visitor, 650 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 200 bales cotton, and 22 bags pepper, H B Touche & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eddystone, 5,000 bags linseed, R Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mooltan (s), 100 bales cotton, K Preiswerck & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mooltan (s), 165 packages coffee, A Tait,

FOR HONGKONG.

Ethiopia (s), 153 bales cotton, L Ramjee; 5 chests gum olibanum, N Mooljee; 50 bales twist, E Framjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, C Ebram; 50 bales cotton, F Ameejee.
Mongolia (s), 118 bales cotton, E Framjee & Co; 54 bales cotton, F Ameejee; 100 bales cotton, N Keshowjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, H E Elias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia (s), 100 cwts sandalwood, P Assor.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar.	11	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	13	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	20	11 A.M.	...	
China	,,	16	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	,,	16	6 P.M.	15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,,	25	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.
The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.
The after packet at 3 P.M.
After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.
Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.
The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	March	11	Wednesday	August	9
Do	do	18	Do	do	16
Do	do	25	Do	do	23
Do	April	1	Do	do	30
Do	do	8	Do	September	6
Do	do	15	Do	do	13
Do	do	22	Do	do	20
Do	do	29	Do	do	27
Do	May	6	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	13	Do	October	7
Do	do	20	Do	do	14
Do	do	27	Do	do	21
Wednesday	June	31	Do	do	28
Do	do	7	Do	November	4
Do	do	14	Do	do	11
Do	do	21	Do	do	18
Do	do	28	Do	do	25
Do	July	5	Do	December	2
Do	do	12	Do	do	9
Do	do	16	Do	do	16
Do	do	22	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.
Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.
Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to the conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Thursday	March	16	Wednesday	August	30
Do	do	30	Do	September	13
Do	April	13	Do	do	27
Do	do	27	Thursday	October	12
Wednesday	May	10	Do	do	26
Do	do	24	Do	November	9
Do	June	7	Do	do	23
Do	do	21	Do	December	7
Do	July	5	Do	do	21
Do	do	19	Do	Jan. 1872	4
Do	August	2	Do	do	18
Do	do	16			

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.		
Thursday	March	16	Wednesday	August	30
Do	April	13	Do	September	27
Wednesday	May	10	Thursday	October	26
Do	June	7	Do	November	23
Do	July	5	Do	December	21
Do	August	2	Do	Jan. 1872	18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	March	13	Saturday	August	12
Do	do	27	Do	do	26
Do	April	10	Do	September	9
Do	do	24	Monday	do	25
Do	May	8	Do	October	9
Do	do	22	Do	do	22
Saturday	June	3	Do	November	6
Do	do	17	Do	do	20
Do	July	5	Do	December	4
Do	do	11	Do	do	18
Do	do	29			

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	March	20	Saturday	August	5
Do	April	3	Do	do	19
Do	do	17	Do	September	2
Do	May	1	Do	do	16
Do	do	15	Monday	October	2
Saturday	do	27	Do	do	16
Do	June	10	Do	do	30
Do	do	24	Do	November	13
Do	July	8	Do	do	27
Do	do	23	Do	December	11
Do	do		Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer as above shown during fair season.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Kaira, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for General, Kurrachee, Sind, Kaitiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Poona, Nagotna, Minar Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M of previous day.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Hay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PAYNE—March 3rd, at Burdwanipore, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Payne, of a son.
SMITH—February 28th, at Hursingpore, the wife of Maxwell Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

DaSMIDT—March 3rd, at 3, Little Russell Street, Calcutta, of bronchitis, Hugh Bold Henry, the infant son of Captain Henry deSmidt, s.s. Hindostan, aged 17 months.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871.

THE news that disturbances had broken out in Paris took the public by surprise. The Reds, hitherto, have been signally defeated, in the streets and at the polling places. The temper and conduct of the Parisians have called forth general and deserved admiration, and it certainly was not anticipated that an insurrection in the capital would so soon follow the accomplishment of peace. But now we are abruptly told that "the insurgents" have a head-quarters, a camp, guns, small arms, munitions; and that regular troops were moving up to compel submission. It must be inferred that some telegram notifying the outbreak has been delayed; but up to this moment of writing we have no further information respecting the character of the movement. We do not know when or where it began, nor whether it was caused by political animosity or dissatisfaction at the peace; whether it is an outburst of anger, or an attempt of the Reds, or some other section, to seize possession of the capital and the Government. The telegram is dated the 7th. On that day the Germans were to evacuate the forts, the head-quarters were to quit Versailles, and the army to begin its retreat. Would they stand fast in the face of a Paris insurrection, or depart at once? How "the insurgents" became possessed of cannon is a mystery—small arms they could obtain by seizing those of the National Guard. It is an "untoward event," and we can only hope that some soldier or statesman will be readily found strong enough to quench the fire with the least possible loss of life. That the new Government should begin with a civil war is a bad omen. Later news, however, may speedily arrive and tell us that the insurrection was not formidable and has been suppressed.

THE scourge of an epidemic of such a loathsome disease as small-pox should teach a lesson of general importance, wherever the calamity may for the time exist, inasmuch as it is impossible to state how far its effects may spread, or where its ravages may terminate. The visitation throughout the metropolis of England is now of such magnitude that the experience of the present generation cannot find a comparison, and a panic has seized those in local and general authority, which cripples all efforts at treatment or amelioration. It cannot be said that England has suffered without warning. The Privy Council have on many occasions drawn attention to the gross disregard of vaccination that was present in most of the districts of our large towns and many of our villages at home. Nearly two years ago a special appeal was made for further work on the part of the Poor Law Board and zeal from parish guardians. Anything like compulsory vaccination, the only safeguard, was evaded in an infinite variety of ways. People were so treated by those who had the power to regulate for their welfare that they might get small-pox if they chose. They have got it, and now suffer proportionately, while their efforts to rid themselves of its presence are in vain and useless.

Perhaps no public board has so signally failed in their duty as the "Metropolitan Asylum Board," and they, with the rest, still seem to be blind to the requirements of the occasion.

It has been indisputably proved that the neglect of vaccination and prevalence of small-pox stand in direct sequence as cause and effect. In three days in Liverpool, we read, the inspectors reported 133 cases in which there was no evidence of vaccination, and 12 in which it was doubtful. In a neighbouring union no less than three thousand defaulters were found. We must not imagine that because we are in India these facts do not affect us. In a capital series of papers we recently noticed from the pen of Dr. Harvey, of Rajpootana, it is clearly shown that "the laws which govern small-pox and vaccination in India are the same as they are in Europe," and he acknowledges our deficiencies by adding, "that were vaccination received in anything like the same proportion in this country as it is by more enlightened States, many thousand of lives might be saved annually." With the example of Paris and London now established, the word "received" is to our minds a fallacious one, and nothing short of *compulsion* and thorough organization of an universal system of vaccination, and, as well, *re-vaccination*, will be the proper course for the authorities to pursue. That sufficient foresight has not been shown in dealing with this positively preventible disease, the late parsimony and neglect in reference to Dr. Blanc's proposal for animal vaccination, and the obstacles constantly thrown in his way, prove our Government at fault. They seem to forget that the benefits derived from such sanitary measures are by no means local, or attached to class or condition. A national safeguard is lost, and all, high and low, suffer together.

The recent epidemic has fully established the true condition of vaccination as a protection against small-pox, and has completely silenced all but fanatics of the anti-vaccination order.

It is acknowledged that primary vaccination does wear out, that at the age of puberty the effects of infantile inoculation become to a degree impaired, and that a further trial for the existence of a susceptibility to receive variolous poison is highly essential. Adult vaccination may or may not be successful. If it prove so, the patient may confidently assure himself that he was just as liable to have taken small-pox had the poison come in his way. He may also be convinced that now he is permanently safe, protected absolutely, for no cases have occurred amongst re-vaccinated persons.

The nurses in the small-pox hospital are examples of its certain safety, and the workmen who built the hospital, and were employed after patients had been admitted, escaped attack just in relation as they were re-vaccinated or not.

We have had an example recently brought to notice in the columns of our contemporary, the *Indian Medical Gazette*. In the 102nd Regiment, at Lucknow, three cases of small-pox appeared: on their appearance the whole regiment was re vaccinated. Six cases afterwards occurred, all of them in persons who had managed to evade the operation, but no re-vaccinated individual was attacked.

This question of re-vaccination is perhaps of a more personal nature than the primary operation, and it comes within our province to draw serious individual attention to the necessity that exists for each and every person to act for himself. Government have for some time taken steps to add this additional protective agency to other sanitary improvements as far as the soldiery are concerned, for every man is compelled to be vaccinated on entering the service, despite even evidences of having been most effectually vaccinated in infancy, or recovery from small-pox itself.

We cannot perhaps blame the authorities if they decline to make re-vaccination a general rule. Their duty, however, is by sanctioning money and means, and establishing opportunities to assist the voluntary submission to such a salutary operation, and our object is to impress upon one and all of our readers that such a line of conduct on their part will secure for themselves perfect immunity from danger, and thus do more than anything else to stamp out the disease altogether. Before closing these few remarks, we note an important fact, just given in the report of Dr. Bridges, the Poor Law Inspector, that the rate of mortality of vaccinated patients is only 4 per cent., against an enormous increase to 33 per cent. of deaths in unvaccinated subjects. No stronger grounds could be afforded for strenuous efforts on the part of all humanitarians to secure a certain and strict enforcement of compulsory vaccination.

As the *Bombay Times* appears to be still considerably in the dark respecting the Tagore case we again recommend a little inquiry; and, with the single remark that it is untrue to state that we, "rashly" or otherwise, advanced any "plea to account for the transfer of a Sessions Judge from Khandeish to Guzerat," we leave, for the present, a subject on which our contemporary is so lamentably misinformed.

WE hear that the Hon. W. H. Seward and party will be the guests of Mr. B. F. Farnham, United States Consul, at Farley House, No. 17 Parell Road, during Mr. Seward's stay in Bombay. We shall probably be able to announce beforehand the date of their arrival.

WITH reference to notification dated 24th February 1869, the following appointments have been made with effect from the 1st inst:—

The Von'ble Archdeacon C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A., to be Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A., to be Chaplain of Sattara and Mahableshwur. He will reside in Sattara and visit Mahableshwur, except during the hot season, when he will reside at Mahableshwur and visit Sattara.

THE REV. S. STEAD, M.A., Joint Chaplain of Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station.

CAPTAIN LOCKWOOD, A.D.C. to H. E. the Viceroy, has been obliged to take sick leave to England.

COLONEL CROMMELIN, C.B., Inspector General of Military Works, is said to be about to return home almost immediately.

CAPTAIN LANG, R. E., has been appointed to officiate as Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Medley, on furlough.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACMAHON, C.B., of the 26th Foot, commanding at Sealkote, having taken short sick-leave to England, Colonel Walter, C.B., of the 12th, will officiate for him.

THERE is said to be every probability that the impending divorce case, Stewart *vs.* Stewart (at Calcutta), the first hearing of which was fixed for to-day, will be settled out of Court.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burmah, Major General Fytche, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, by the expiration of which his term of office will have nearly expired.

COLONEL A. TAYLOR, C.B., R. E., has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Department of Public Works, during the absence on furlough of Colonel R. Maclagan, R. E.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce will, we are told, "probably commence work within the month." If not organized before the first week in April, some disagreeable questions regarding the Simla allowances of the Secretary and his assistants might, says the "Daily Examiner," arise.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, the Commander-in-Chief, will arrive in Calcutta on the 11th. All is said to be quiet in Northern Cachar: the disturbances are now confined to Hill Tipperah. The rains have already begun in Cachar, several inches having fallen in some spots under the hills. Looshai raids are therefore considered over for the present.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore, we learn from the "Pioneer," finds that his constitution cannot reconcile itself to the climate of Bengal. He is understood to be very desirous of continuing his attendance at Council until after the delivery of the Budget statement, but it is doubtful whether his state of health will allow him to do so. In any case he will leave for Jeypore within a very few days.

It was asserted some days ago that the Maharaja Holkar and other Chiefs of Central India were already making preparations for the reception of the Viceroy. The "Pioneer" hardly thinks it, and adds—"At least, all that we can learn of His Excellency's upward route is that he will leave Calcutta in the first week of April, spend a few days at Cawnpore and Lucknow, after which he may possibly proceed to Simla via Delhi, Dehra, and Chukrata."

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR R. W. WALLACE, Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent Southern Mahratta Country, Revenue Survey, has been permitted to resign his appointment.

CAPTAIN J. G. BELL, Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN G. B. STAINFORTH, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. CUMBERLEGE, Bengal Army, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1796.

THE furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 896, dated 28th December last, to Lieutenant T. M. Ward, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, has been cancelled.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 8th March, 6-10 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 8th March, 12-33 P.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

no business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless 15 shareholders are present at the commencement of such business; and 3rd—That the provisions of regulation 48 of the said table B, shall not apply to the secretary, treasurer, and agent for the time being of the said company who shall *ex-officio* be a director of the company. Regulation 39 of table B so proposed to be rescinded by the first resolution I have already stated. Regulation 32 of the same table referred to in the 2nd resolution, is as follows:—"No business shall be transacted at any meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of business, and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, that is to say, if the shareholders belonging to the company at the time of the meeting do not exceed 10 in number the quorum shall be 5; if they exceed 10, then shall be added to the above quorum 1 for every 5 additional shareholders up to 50 and one for every 10 additional shareholders after 50, with this limitation that it shall not be necessary for any quorum in any case to exceed 40." Regulation 48 of table B, referred to in the 3rd resolution, is as follows:—"The office of director shall be vacated if he holds any other office or place of profit under the company. If he becomes bankrupt or in insolvent. If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the company. If he participates in the profits of any work done for the company. The above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions—that no director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the company of which he is director; nevertheless, he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work, and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted, and he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500." The plaintiff alleges (and it is not denied) that of the 34 names subscribed to the requisition calling for the extraordinary general meeting, 31 were the names of shareholders who held their shares as trustees and trustees of the defendant, Kessowjee Naik, and had no beneficial interest in the same, and that the requisition was prepared at the instigation of the defendant, Kessowjee Naik, with the object of placing the company under his control. The plaintiff further states that at the ordinary meeting held on the 6th August (at which the same persons were present as were also present at the extraordinary meeting held on the same day), he strenuously opposed the re-election of the directors of the defendants, Cursetjee Jehanghier Tarachund and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy,—that the extraordinary meeting was held immediately after the conclusion of the ordinary meeting, and the plaintiff read at the meeting a protest against the resolutions proposed to be passed,—that at the said meetings 31 shareholders were present, of whom 27 were directors and trustees for the defendant Kessowjee Naik, and not beneficially intergsted in their shares, and the special resolutions were declared to be carried by a majority, and were afterwards, at a meeting held on the 22nd October 1870, professedly confirmed. The material points in the case made by the defendants are as follows:—As to the plaintiff's statements with regard to Nursey Kessowjee, they say that he was appointed and his remuneration was fixed by a resolution of the shareholders in general meeting, and that the remuneration allowed him is at the same rate as for about four years previous to his appointment had been allowed by his predecessor in the office, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and, prior to that time, to the plaintiff's firm when acting as secretaries and agents of the company,—that of the sum of Rs. 2-2-9, claimed by the plaintiff to have been paid to the secretary for the past year, Rs. 1,500 only is remuneration paid to Nursey Kessowjee, the remaining Rs. 15,867-13-3 being remuneration to the late secretary, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey,—that it is not true that Rs. 241-11-1 represents the profits of the company for the year referred to, as appears from the balance sheet that for the year ending the 30th June 1870 that that year commenced with a debit balance of Rs. 6,923-6-5, and ended with a balance to the credit of the company of Rs. 241-11-1, thus showing an income of over Rs. 7,000. With regard to the requisition for the extraordinary general meeting the defendants say that they were bound to call the meeting, the requisition being signed by 34 registered shareholders of the company. They say that the resolution re-electing Cursetjee Jehanghier Tarachund Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy was passed by all the shareholders present at the meeting except the plaintiff and one Hormusjee Postonjee, who is the holder of one share, and that votes representing 145 shares were given personally, and votes representing 145 shares were given by proxy, making altogether 460 votes in favour of the resolutions. The defendants further state that as to the call of Rs. 100 per share, it amounted in all to Rs. 59,500, and that of that sum only Rs. 5,500 remained unpaid, of which Rs. 2,200 were due from the plaintiff, and that they have every reason to believe that the general body of shareholders are satisfied with the present direction of the company. Now, to induce the Court to interfere at the instance of one or more shareholders with the internal management of an incorporated company, it is not enough to show that the directors are pursuing a course which the applicant, or even the Court, may consider not the best adopted to further the prosperity of the company. In the present case I have not the materials for forming a judgment, and even if I had I should not consider it within my province to do so, as to what is the best mode of remunerating an agent of a spinning and weaving company—whether by a commission on gross sales, or by a fixed salary. It is a sufficient answer, I consider, to that part of the plaintiff's case that the former mode of remuneration has been adopted in the case of this company by those who had the power to do so, and that it prevailed in the case of the preceding holders of the office of agent of the company, amongst whom was a firm in which the plaintiff himself was a partner. A plaintiff must go further than this in showing a ground for invoking the interference of the Court. He must show that the company, whether acting in general meeting or by their directors, purpose doing something illegal, as being a contravention of the law or as being *ultra* their powers, or having a fraudulent character. Now, the resolutions which are assailed in the present case are not illegal. They do not, in my opinion, contravene any principle of either statute or the common law. They are not *ultra vires* of the company, as the company in general meeting has full power, by special resolution, to alter its own regulations, including the regulations in Table B of Act XIX. of 1857, where such regulations apply to the company, and to make new regulations to the exclusion of, or in addition to, all or any of such regulations. But it is contended that the resolutions in question are invalid as being passed by meetings not validly constituted. It is said that these meetings were chiefly composed of shareholders who were mere nominees of, or trustees for, the defendant, Kessowjee Naik, and that as to the extraordinary general meeting, it was convened on the requisition of shareholders the greater number of whom were in a similar position. Even supposing it to be so, and it is not denied, does the fact render the proceedings of the meetings invalid? I do not intend to express any opinion whether to place shares in the names of other persons in order to command a greater number of votes at general meetings than, according to the regulations of the company, the real owner of the shares would be entitled to, had they stood in his own name, is a commendable proceeding or otherwise, or one likely to increase or otherwise the credit and reputation of the company. But the question is, does such a proceeding contravene the general law or the regulations of this company?—and I am unable to see that it does. None of the authorities which were cited in the argument—(Bloxam v. the Metropolitan Railway Co., L. R. 3, Ch. App. 337; Charlton v. the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Co., 5 Jur. N. S. 1,096; Hoole v. the Great Western Railway Co., L. R. 3, Ch. App. 262; Atwool v. Merryweather, L. R. 5, Eq., p. 464; East Pant Du United Lead Mining Co. v. Merryweather; 2 Hemm and Mill, 254; Fraser v. Whalley, ib., p. 10; and *re* the County Marine Insurance Co., Limited, Rance's Case, 19 Weekly Reporter, p. 291) —go to this extent. The case of Atwool v. Merryweather seems at first sight, but not when more closely examined, to bear in the direction contended for by the plaintiff. There a contract was impeached for fraud, by which contract certain mines were sold to a company for £7,000, only £4,000 of which was the real price, the residue (£3,000) going to one of the directors as his remuneration for assisting in getting up the company and the adoption of the contract. It was a part of the arrangement that the vendor Merryweather should accept 600 paid-up shares on account of an equivalent amount of the purchase money. The question arose in the course of the suit whether a resolution of a meeting of shareholders to refer to arbitration the matters in difference between the shareholders and the vendor Merryweather, in place of continuing the Chancery suit, was to be regarded by the Court as a resolution of the shareholders, it being the fact that, excluding the 600 shares allotted to Merryweather under the impeached arrangement, the resolution had not in its favour a majority of the meeting. The Court held that the resolution in question could not be treated as being a sanction of the contract, it having been passed by a majority which would have been a minority but for the votes given in respect of the 600 shares, the possession of which by Merryweather was held to be a part of the transaction impeached as and held to be fraudulent. Now that case, it is evident, is very different from the present. There is nothing which contravenes the general law or the regulations of this company, or is fraudulent, in the fact that a shareholder, whether a director or not, is the beneficial owner of shares standing in the names of other persons. The case would perhaps have been different had there been a regulation that no shareholder shall hold, either in his own name or in that of others, more than a certain number of shares. But the regulations of this company do not provide that security against a shareholder obtaining a preponderating influence in its management, and I am unable to say that the proceeding in question contravenes regulation 39 of Table B; and to speak of a certain proceeding as being an evasion of a regulation of a company unless it be a contravention of it, is, I think, merely to say that the regulation does not provide for the case. One of the special resolutions complained of provides that the secretary, treasurer, and agent for the time being of the company shall be *ex-officio* a director of the company. Whether or not it be a prudent course, or otherwise, thus to modify regulations 49—55 of Table B, which provide for the retirement by rotation of the directors and the election by the shareholders of others in place of those retiring, or the same persons, and to constitute the agent and secretary of the company (whose acts and proceedings I should have thought the board of directors ought to check and control) a permanent member without election of the controlling authority, is a question on which I do not feel it necessary to express any opinion. If a general meeting of registered shareholders are pleased so to resolve, it is within their power to do so, and the Court has no right to interfere with their discretion in the matter. Even had my opinion been as clear as it is on the general questions at issue in this suit, but the discharge of this order would have seriously impaired the position and interest of the plaintiff, while its continuance would have caused comparatively less inconvenience to the defendants, I should have been disposed to continue the order till the hearing. But I feel that to continue it might cause great inconvenience in the conduct of the business of the company, and, so far as the recovery of the balance of the call in question is concerned, might cause pecuniary loss to the company. It is, I think, satisfactorily shown that, even excluding the votes alleged to be influenced by the defendant, Kessowjee Naik, a considerable number of shares (according to my calculation ninety-four) are held by persons who support the directors, and have personally or by proxy concurred in the resolutions which are impeached and that the call, the enforcement of which is sought to be restrained, has been actually paid in respect of 540 out of 595 shares of the company. For the above reasons I have come to the conclusion to discharge the order made on the 30th January 1871. With regard to the costs of this motion, I consider the proper order to be that the plaintiff do bear his own costs, and that the costs of the defendants be costs in the cause.

PASSENGERS LEAVING MADRAS.

THE P. & O. steamer Columbian left Madras on the 6th instant with the following passengers (in addition to those from Calcutta):—

From Madras to Southampton—His Excellency Lieutenant General W A McCleverty, Miss McCleverty, and European nurse, Mrs O B Irvine and native servant, Lieutenant Col Sherard, Mr P L Roberts, Mr J Mullaly, Lieut Col T G M Lane, Mr H E Sullivan, Mrs Sullivan, three children, infant and European servant, Mrs Royston and infant, Miss Schroder, Colonel and Mrs Clerk, Mrs Colvin Smith, child, 2 infants and European servant, Mrs Hessey, child, infant and European servant, Miss Whiteside, Mrs Smith, child, and infant, Mr A Iyrlim Row, Mr Reid's child and native servant.

From Madras to Suez—Major A F F Bloomfield, Mrs Bloomfield, child, infant and European servant, Mr Sullivan's native servant, Mrs Royston's native servant and Mr Hessey's native servant.

From Madras to Brindisi.—Mr C A Roberts and Capt J W Hindle.

DECENTRALISATION AGAIN.

(*Calcutta Observer*, Mar. 4.)

THE *Englishman*, in a recent issue, expressed its conviction that the grants made to local Governments in the Government scheme of Decentralisation were adequate for the purposes intended, and that any increase of local taxation was an improbable contingency. Differing as we do from this conclusion, we propose in the present paper to indicate the grounds of that difference, and also to suggest a remedy for some of the defects, as they appear to us, in the details of that scheme. The first and most obvious difficulty in a measure of this kind is fairly to fix the sum which each province shall receive for the due administration of the departments which are to be made over to the local Governments. These assignments, it must be remembered, are to be fixed once for all; and if they are not made upon accurate data, with due regard to the requirements and resources of the several provinces, an incalculable amount of injustice may be done to the local Governments. Now, the assignments have been made with exclusive reference to the estimates of the past year, which were framed on an exceptionally low scale to meet the financial crisis of 1869. In many cases the estimates were altogether inadequate to meet the normal requirements of the several provinces. In the Public Works Department not only were new works stopped, however urgently required, but even ordinary repairs were postponed to meet the financial exigencies of the imperial treasury. The remarks which Sir William Muir has made upon this part of the subject, with reference to the North-Western Provinces, are equally applicable to Bengal. "The supplies," writes Sir William, "necessary for the ordinary repair of main lines, have been well-nigh stopped; those for the repairs of buildings have been greatly cut down; and the construction of new works has been for the most part postponed. Had it been foreseen that the retrenchments were (as it is now intended), to be permanent, the Public Works Department would have represented their inadequacy, and the impossibility of carrying on the public service with them. The result of now stereotyping the reduced grants is to throw on local taxation the burden of nearly 9½ lakhs; or, in other words, while the resolution imposes a portion of the imperial deficit, amounting ostensibly to £48,000 on the North-Western Provinces, there is actually devolved on these provinces an expenditure, hitherto imperial, which, with the deficit, amounts to £142,000." But the resolution is not only unfair to the local Governments in thus stereotyping, at a low figure, the grants they are to receive from the imperial treasury, but it also deprives them of the power of making good the deficiency in the grants by appropriating any surplus revenue which may accrue from other sources. The "services" which have been made over to the local Governments are departments which produce little or no revenue, but involve, as the efficiency of the administration increases, a corresponding yearly increase of expenditure. Take, for instance, jails, the first department on the list. There can be no question that our jail buildings, and our prison arrangements, are far from satisfactory; and much-needed improvements can only be effected at a large outlay of public money. But if the grant to the jails is to be permanently fixed in 1871, whence are the funds for future improvements to be derived? It is not, we hope, in contemplation to impose local taxes for the support of our prisons; and we cannot hope that the jails will pay better under the new system than under the old. The effect, therefore, of stereotyping the grant under this head of service will be to keep the prisons throughout India in their present state of lamentable inefficiency. What is true of jails is equally true of the other departments made over to the local Governments; and the only way to prevent these services from being starved into a state of collapse, is to give the local administrations an interest not only in checking expenditure, but in developing the revenues as well. There are one or two ways in which this could be done. The first and most obvious method would be to make over to the local Governments such items of revenues as salt and excise. The amount which the Supreme Government received last year from these sources of supply, might be taken as the fixed sum which the local Governments should pay into the imperial treasury, and any surplus over the fixed amount which might accrue, should be exclusively devoted to the needs of the province that produced it. An arrangement of this sort seems so exceedingly fair, that we cannot conceive any objection being raised to it. Any increase in such items of revenue as salt and excise, can only be brought about by an increase in the wealth or numbers of the people, but increased numbers necessarily involve increased expenditure. More people have to be educated, more roads have to be made, more law courts have to be provided, and, in a hundred other ways, requisitions are made upon the Government, which, in some way or other, must be met. But how will it be possible to meet them, if the local Governments have to bear the increased expenditure which increased prosperity involves, while they are not permitted to share in the increased revenue which this prosperity produces? This seems to us to be the fatal defect of the resolution, and the only way in which it can be remedied is, to give to the local Governments their fair share of any increase in those branches of revenue, which expand or diminish with the rise or fall of the general prosperity of the country. If this concession is made to the local Governments, we feel sure that they will loyally carry out the principles of the December resolution, and will feel less hesitation in imposing upon their respective provinces some slight increase of taxation, if the existing sources of revenue, already at their disposal, should prove insufficient to meet the urgent requirements of the administration.

THERE is comparatively little betting now-a-days, or gambling of any sort. A Russian the other day was bitterly lamenting the fact. "Why," he was asked, "what points are you in the habit of playing in your country?" "I never played higher," replied he, "than serf points and a Circassian on the rubber."

BARRACKPORE STEEPLE CHASES.

(*Pioneer*, Mar. 7.)

BARRACKPORE has of late become quite a sporting station; it had a capital race meeting at the commencement of the cold weather. This was preceded last year by a steeple-chase, and this year the racing season in this part of the world is brought to a close by a steeple-chase meeting. There were three events on the card, and a number of horses entered for each race. Races in the afternoon are always attractive, and on this occasion it was fully appreciated,—not only did all the Barrackpore ladies turn out to witness the sport, but the trains from Calcutta were crowded. The Honorary Secretary was indefatigable in his endeavours to provide shade and accommodation for the visitors; the result was a pleasant afternoon's enjoyment to all who came to the ground. The first race was the "Bracelet Stakes." A handsome bracelet presented by Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey for all ladies' horses. Three only came to the post—Mrs. Fisher's V. C., Miss Robert's Rob Roy, and Mrs. Scott's Poggles. V. C. went away with a good lead, and did his fences capitally; so did the other two, but want of condition told on V. C., who was soon pumped. Rob Roy and Poggles came into the straight, the latter winning with difficulty, although had his rider been more wide-awake he would have had an easy victory. The next race was for the "Barrackpore Cup." Six came to the post, others were deterred by the hardness of the ground. It was rather a long distance, about three and a-half miles, and I did not see the start. The first to show to the front was Gamester, who came sailing over his fences in superb style—nothing was too big for him, nothing too awkward. He was capitally steered by Mr. Fitzgerald and could not be overtaken, and he won easily—no mean performance, as he had to clear seventeen fences "of sorts." Next to him came Happy Boy, hopelessly beaten. He has not a leg to stand on, and his rider must have had little care for his neck to ride such a worn-out screw; he fell more or less at every fence. After him Fawn Wynnie, the rest nowhere. I regret Gamester was objected to on some (it appears) ridiculous ground,—he had not been in his owner's possession since the date of his birth, or some absurdity of the kind. Objections of this nature are rife at Sky meets, and the sooner some recognized rules are adopted the better. How the dispute will end it is impossible to say; but as the objection was not made until after the race, I do not suppose it will hold water for a moment. All objections of the kind (under racing rules) must be made befor the start, but we shall see. The next race was the "Tittaghur Cup." Five horses came to the post—it was nearly dark, and I saw little of the race; the Duke seemed to have it all his own way. And thus ended a day of great enjoyment barring the dispute about Gamester, which will, I think, be regretted by all, as Gamester is owned by a gentleman who has done much to promote sport at many places, and especially at Barrackpore, he having resuscitated the Barrackpore meeting which had fallen into abeyance. The great error seems to have been committed by the Stewards in not having clearly stated the terms and qualifications necessary for the particular races.

THE BARRACKPORE CUP.

A TURF DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Ishall feel obliged if you will allow me to offer a few words of explanation regarding this disputed race. The horse "Gamester" was entered by me in accordance with the published rules of the meeting; and the Honorary Secretary, who was also a Steward, very kindly offered to ride him for me. The day before the race, he informed me that there had been a discussion as to my horse's qualification, some of the Stewards wanting to introduce Rule 8 of the Ballygunge Association, which says "that horses must be the property of members on the 1st of December;" but as this was intended merely to apply to the last Ballygunge meeting, as the date mentioned proves, and it was not insisted upon; and the Honorary Secretary having publicly asked if there was any protest against the horse, informed me that he could start. And now comes the extraordinary part of the affair. After he had won, an objection was entered against him, and the Stewards calmly entertained it; utterly ignoring racing law, as well as the printed rules of the Ballygunge meeting, by which they profess to be guided in all objections:—"Objections against a horse on account of his not fulfilling the conditions of the Association, or the particular race, must be made before the horse is finally declared to start." Even if they could legally have entertained the objection, I contend that the rule on which it was founded is entirely negatived by the other rule, which I have just quoted.

I attended the meeting for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Stewards to the above facts, but was not heard. One of the Stewards, who made it a condition before accepting the office of Steward at the regular races that "racing laws should be strictly adhered to," was unfortunately absent on this occasion, or, I venture to say, the case would have been decided differently.

I am informed that only three Stewards voted on the case, two of whom openly admitted that they did not understand racing law. The Honorary Secretary, who rode the winner, was not allowed to vote; at the same time one of the Stewards who voted against me also rode in the race and bought a horse in the lottery.

Under these circumstances, I have applied to the Stewards in common fairness to re-consider the case at a full meeting of their body; and having made this explanation, I leave the public to form their opinion on the *bona fide* merits of the case.

THE OWNER OF "GAMESTER."

OUR EASTERN FRONTIER POLICY.

(*Englishman*, March 6.)

ON Friday evening the right wing of the 22 nd, now in garrison in Fort William, was suddenly ordered off to Dacca. We believe that there is no immediate intention to send it further eastward, but the movement is rendered necessary by the transfer of part of the Dacca regiment to the border districts, and forms the initial step of what we believe will be Lord Napier's frontier policy. The Commander-in-Chief has determined that the reduction of the Lushais to their senses shall not for a moment be left a matter of doubt or o chance. So far as we can learn, his Lordship has reluctantly made up his mind that immediate retribution is impossible. The rains have already begun to fall, and operations will be impossible. But the retribution is delayed only in order that it may be more certain. Meanwhile, the Cachar force will be so strengthened as to convince even the Lushais of the impolicy of any immediate movements on their part, and with the breaking up of the rains, an avenging column will enter their country.

The general opinion in Cachar seems to be that these are the only arrangements that at once could have safely been adopted. But while our military operations must thus remain for some months in abeyance, we think that the time has come for Government to state candidly how it permitted its frontier to lapse into so defenceless a condition. The two articles which have appeared in the *Observer* wholly fail to afford a reasonable explanation. It has for some time been known in Cachar that the local officers have not altogether approved of the policy which they had to carry out, and nothing could be more miserable than the series of breaks down which have attended previous retributive efforts of the Bengal Government among its frontier tribes. The letters which have recently appeared in this paper with regard to the late Lushai expedition exhibit the most contemptible absence of organisation and foresight on the part of the Government which sent out the force. These letters were written by officers of considerable standing and unimpeachable honour; and yet it is impossible to reconcile their statements except by assuming a total incapacity on the part of the central directing power. The authority was so split up that neither the civilians, nor the soldiers, nor the police, seem to have had any responsibility for the total failure of the whole. We have at least this consolation, that Lord Napier will suffer no such interference with his proper functions, and we may safely trust to him to take measures which will be effective and complete.

But assuming that the retributive expedition will now be successful, we would ask Government to state what guarantee it is prepared to give against the recurrence of January's disasters. The Government of Bengal has sold these frontier lands for tea cultivation; it has led English capitalists to invest large sums in factories, gardens, and colonies of imported labourers; and they have a right to demand that it shall take steps to secure the persons and the property which it has thus attracted to its border districts. We have already expressed our indignation at the treatment which this demand met with in 1869 from the Bengal Secretariat. Even if the protection which it granted had been absolute, the tone in which it dealt with the planters' reasonable requests would have been most impolitic. But when, in addition to its insulting and exasperating tone, the Government leaves the whole of Southern Cachar at the mercy of a few hundred native savages, it can look for nothing but deep and sullen resentment on the part of the community, whom it taxes heavily, and to whom it gives neither security of person nor of property in return. Though the Government of India was responsible for the rejection of the offensive measures proposed by the Government of Bengal, it has yet to be shown that the latter is not responsible for the subsequent neglect of defensive measures to which we must attribute the late disasters.

A NOVEL QUESTION ABOUT PENSION.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces have recently referred, for the decision of the Supreme Government, the question as to whether servants attached to the households of the heads of the local Governments, and paid from sumptuary allowances, are entitled, on retirement, to pension. Most servants of this class receive higher salaries than Rs. 10 a month, and would, consequently, be considered to be in eligible grades, if they were entitled to any pension at all. Pensions have hitherto been withheld from them, generally on the broad ground that they were ranked as menial servants, but also, in part, on the particular ground that, as a rule, larger salaries were given, by way of compensation, to persons who had no prospect of a pension. The whole question was referred to the subordinate Governments for report. The past practice, as regards at least the Durbar Fund, has been based on the principle that he who pays must pension. We believe that the Supreme Government have at last decided that the simplest plan would be to bring on to the regular establishment all servants in eligible grades, who have hitherto been paid from sumptuary allowances, and to reduce these allowances to the extent of their pay. The sumptuary allowances of all the heads of the local Governments, except the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will, therefore, shortly be curtailed. In Bengal the actual household expenditure exceeds the amount of the allowance. Advantage may also probably be taken of the opportunity to reduce the salaries of such servants as have hitherto received comparatively large salaries in consideration of their not having previously been entitled to pension.—*Indian Daily News.*

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

(*Sindian*, March 4.)

ON the 26th ult., the Shah Ghazee of Lus Beyla arrived at Oothul, on a tour of inspection, and on the 27th he would appear to have committed acts of violence on the Boorahs, inhabiting an adjacent tract of country. The Boorahs, it will be recollected, assassinated the Nawab of Soonmeeance some months since, and the line of action adopted towards them by the Shah Ghazee was by way of retaliation for the misdeeds of which they were guilty on that occasion, and the murder their influential men were instrumental in having accomplished. Among the deeds of barbarity perpetrated by the Shah Ghazee on the Boorahs, was the slitting of the noses of all the Boorah women his men came in contact with; the unfortunate creatures had their nose rings forcibly pulled out and themselves reduced to a state of semi-nudity by being deprived of the upper portion of their garments. A general sack of the country took place, and everything of value in it was carried away. Two Boorahs were killed in the affray.

On the 28th the Shah Ghazee arrived at Soonmeeance, when he was waited upon by a man of influence, named Sheik Mungnia, who was accompanied by 26 followers. The Sheik informed the Shah Ghazee that he had better be on his guard, as Ali Khan, the chief of the Jamote tribe, would attack him some night unexpectedly. Intense consternation prevailed at Soonmeeance. On the 1st of March the Shah Ghazee convoked a conference of three influential Sirdars, named Brahim, Noorshaw, and Vurrailshaw, the two latter are Syuds, and the first of the Roonjah tribe; the object of the conference was to induce the Sirdars to get Ali Khan to come to Soonmeeance, and have an interview with the Shah Ghazee; failing which the Shah Ghazee gave the Sirdars distinctly to understand that he would march his forces against him. The Sirdars have, it appears, gone to Ali Khan, but there is not the remotest probability of Ali Khan obeying the behests of the Shah Ghazee.

Disaffection is rife in Soonmeeance, owing to the oppressions of the Shah Ghazee, who is levying blackmail on the people. He has demanded Rs. 10,000 from them for expenses of the State, assigning neither rhyme nor reason for preferring such a demand. The people, who are householders, rather than run the risk of suffering further persecutions, agreed to give Rs. 3,500, of which 1,000 have already been paid; but the Shah Ghazee will not listen to any sort of compromise, but is resolutely determined to exact the uttermost farthing. Owing to the people declining to meet his demand, he has increased it to Rs. 10,500, the Rs. 500 to be invested in the purchase of a *loonghee* for the State. Besides this, he has, to punish the obstinacy of the people, ordered his camels and horses to be let loose on the fields of the parties who are indebted to the soucars, who paid the Rs. 3,500, and of whom Rs. 10,500 are demanded.

It may be enquired why the soucars remain in a place where there is protection for neither life nor property, and why they do not, being British subjects, reside under their own Government. The answer is easily given. They have large sums of money invested in the soil, they being the bankers of the cultivators, hence their being compelled to remain where they are, or lose all they laid out.

The particulars we have gleaned of the arbitrary doings of the Shah Ghazee, at Oothul and Soonmeance, are certainly not corroborative of the representations made some months ago by the District Superintendent of Police in Kurrachee, to the effect that peace, contentment, and security of life and property prevail in the Lus Beyla territories, representations that were forwarded to the Bombay Government, fully endorsed by the Commissioner in Sind!

INDIAN ITEMS.

ROBBING A CHIEF MAGISTRATE.—On Saturday night, a thief, without any terror of the majesty of the law, entered the dressing room of Mr. J. B. Roberts, and stole a valuable gold hunting watch, with centre second hand, No. 4112, by Adams, of Lombard Street; a masonic long gold curb chain, with a gold key and seal and gold locket attached, the whole valued at Rs. 600. The seal had a crest, a gazelle's head, engraved on it. Now is the time for the police to display their activity. —*Englishman*, March 6.

THE Temperance Societies in England would be interested to know that the introduction into India of the Band of Hope movement has been suggested. Mr. Woodrow, one of the inspectors of schools, Bengal, has lately issued a circular "to parents and guardians" advising them of the establishment of music classes at the Normal (Vernacular) School, Calcutta. The *Indian Mirror* suggests to Mr. Woodrow to form his young musicians "into one of those agreeable societies, called by the name of Band of Hope."—*Pioneer.*

AMONG the Mahomedans of Lucknow religious controversy takes, not seldom, the form of scurrilous and indecent pamphleteering. The Sheahs stir up one of their number to write a dirty squib, to which the Soonies retort by finding somebody to write something dirtier. Strange to say, this species of abuse nettles the controversialists very considerably, and on a recent occasion even brought both sides into Court. The result was that a Sheah press was ordered to shut up, and the lithographer (we owe our facts to the *Lucknow Times*) was punished with two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Sheahs are now very anxious that the authorities should glance over a few Soonni publications and ayer (what before they proudly denied,) that their antagonists are much filthier in their language than they themselves can ever hope to be.—*Pioneer*

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING THE FRENCH.

(*Calcutta Observer*, Mar. 4.)

BUT the energies of the French nation wielded by Gambetta present not alone this despicable spectacle of thirty millions of men striving to redeem their honor, but the far more terrible one of the Spirit of Revolution—the principles of 1789, actually embodied in huge armies, strong enough to check the progress of the strongest despotism in Europe. Here is the secret of the profound interest wherewith we have watched the struggle in France. It has been the latest act of the long battle which has yet to be fought out between privilege and the people. "Dominion and servitude, the patrician and plebian," to quote the words of Mazini, "aristocracy and the people, feudality and Catholicism in the early days of the Church, and Catholicism and the Reformation in her latter days, despotism and liberty—all are but different aspects of the one great contest, various expressions of the two opposing principles which still strive for the dominion of the universe—*privilege* and *the people*." In Germany, these privileges have still vitality in them. People there, do somehow contrive to believe that junkerdom is in possession of certain divine attributes, which justifies its existence; but in England we have our society and our political institutions based upon the principle of a property qualification, which the most devout believer in privilege can hardly believe to have had a divine origin. Hence it is that, whenever the working-classes meet together to express their opinions on any point whatever, the *Times* is so merciless in its exposure of their follies and mistakes. They are in most cases quite as sensible as the gentlemen who speak at public meetings, or sit upon the benches of the House of Commons; but they threaten to overthrow the privileges of wealth, and are treated accordingly. Had France triumphed—had the Republic in the midst of disaster and ruin proved herself stronger than the Hohenzollern despotism—there would have been a blow struck at privilege of every description, wealth or otherwise, from which it would have never recovered. It was the fear of this which threw the Times into such a paroxysm of emotion.

LIEUT.-COL. CHESNEY'S LECTURES.

THE fourth of a series of lectures, intended for the instruction of the officers of the Aldershot Division, was given on Feb. 3 in the Prince Consort's Library, at Aldershot, by Lieut.-Col. C. C. Chesney, Royal Engineers, "On the Campaign of Prussia against the Minor German States in 1866." About 250 officers, several ladies, and some non-commissioned officers were present. By means of several maps the lecturer illustrated his subject. He lucidly detailed all the tactics and manœuvres employed by the Prussian generals in the year 1866, in which year a great military nation was in the field against the combined forces of Bavaria and several smaller States. Five years ago it would be deemed incredible by many that a man could direct the operations of war from his closet. Any one who reads the details of the campaign in Bohemia in 1866 will understand that the manœuvres practised by the Prussian commanders were planned a long time before. Campaigns in these days are of much shorter duration than formerly. The west of Germany in those days was divided into a number of small States, and not in one united country. When the crisis of the war came on in the middle of June, 1866, most of the German States, such as Wurtemburg, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, &c., were found arrayed against Prussia. Hanover and Hesse-Cassel were unprepared for war, and the other States found it impossible to combine their forces efficiently. The lecturer next sketched how Prussia gradually prepared for war against Austria. When the rupture became inevitable, the Kings of Hanover and Saxony were requested to state whether they would remain neutral or not. A Prussian general was then in command of troops, and he was instructed to operate against those States in the event of a refusal to the Prussian demands. Col. Chesney now showed the number of troops which each State brought into the field, and that Prussian intelligence at this period was very indifferent. The Prussian army was then divided into nine corps, half of which were sent to take part in the campaign. The general progress of the Prussian generals against Bavaria and Hanover were next detailed by the lecturer, as well as the loyalty of the Hanoverians, who assembled in detachments at various places, so that in a short time their King found himself at the head of 16,000 men. Being unable to make his way to Gotha, the King of Hanover led his troops southwards, towards Langensalza. Had he proceeded about eleven miles further on the road to Gotha (whose Duke, brother of our Queen's late Consort, was rather favourable to Prussia), there was no force to oppose him. The Prussians became aware that they were in great danger on the night of the 23rd of June; they were defeated by the Bavarians at Langensalza. The latter were stout men, well armed, and of strong religious sentiments. They were on a num Roman Catholics, and reminiscences of the old religion of the country were not forgotten; there was no great love existing between them and the Prussians. They (Bavarians) had the appearance of men who were suddenly turned out of barracks; they mustered 34,000, and out of that number only three officers and seven sergeants deserted. Vanderstan, an old Prince who was in his 72nd year, and another. How the Hanoverians were disarmed, the Prussian defeat at Kissengen, and the whole progress of the campaign were clearly narrated by the lecturer, who pointed out to the officers present the errors committed, as well as the successful tactics made by several of the commanders of the opposing armies. Col. Chesney concluded his lecture by stating that he heard Bavarians say that they admired Prussian strategy; but would prefer that they would not keep their hotels. The lecturer retired amid unanimous applause.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

NEARLY three months ago we announced that twenty field batteries were to be added to the Royal Artillery at home. An official order published within the past few days announces that this addition has now been made, together with six troops of horse artillery. We were not, however, aware at the time that it was proposed to effect this by a reduction of the number of garrison batteries, nor do we believe that it was at first contemplated to eke out the home augmentation by bringing horse artillery from India. But this, it appears from the published orders, is what has been done. The field artillery force at home has, it is true, been increased by twenty batteries, but the garrison artillery has been reduced by exactly the same number. The alteration has been effected in this way:—The 1st brigade of garrison artillery has been converted bodily into a field brigade, giving eight batteries; four garrison batteries of the 14th brigade have been converted into field batteries, and two new field batteries have been added to each of the four following brigades—the 1st, 4th, 11th, and 14th. Against these last eight batteries must be set the reduction of one battery in each of the following eight garrison brigades:—3rd, 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 21st. Thus the long-expected and much-talked-of augmentation of the Royal Artillery has resulted in a wholesale conversion of garrison batteries into field batteries. The augmentation of the horse artillery at home has been effected by the simple process of transferring five batteries of horse artillery from India to the home establishments, and by adding one new battery at home. It is also, we believe, proposed to break up two of the Indian brigades of horse artillery distributing the batteries among the remaining brigades.

The peace establishment of horse and field batteries is to be considerably reduced in men, horses, and material. The peace establishment of garrison batteries is to be increased. These changes suggest at least five important points for consideration:—1. Whether our force of field artillery at home has now been raised to the requisite strength; 2. Whether it is desirable to reduce the number of batteries of garrison artillery by converting them into batteries of field artillery; 3. Whether a field brigade of ten batteries will not be a too cumbrous command; 4. Whether it is prudent or politic to reduce the force of horse artillery in India at the present juncture; 5. Whether it is desirable to reduce the peace establishments of our field batteries? On each of these points a great deal might be written. We will content ourselves, however, for the moment with a few remarks upon each. 1st.—Our force of field and horse artillery at home will now consist, exclusive of the depôt, of fifty-six batteries—336 guns. This is a considerable increase on the 180 guns with which we have hitherto contented ourselves, but is it sufficient? A force of 336 guns represents at three guns per 1,000 men, an army of 112,000 men. Are we to understand that this is the maximum strength of the army which Mr. Cardwell proposes to maintain? Or are we to understand that 112,000 represents the proposed strength of the regular army alone, and that the reserves are to consist as hitherto without any artillery at all? Or are we to assume that, notwithstanding the increasing importance of artillery, the proportion of guns per 1,000 men is to be reduced? These are questions which it is of course impossible for us to attempt to answer, but they are questions to which it is important an answer should be given in Parliament with as little delay as possible. Until they are answered, no one can say whether our force of field artillery is equal to our requirements. As to the second point, we have on a former occasion pointed out that to convert garrison artillerymen into field artillerymen is practically to set a high class of skilled workmen to perform a comparatively easy class of work. It is not sufficiently understood that it takes far longer to make a garrison than a field gunner: and a great deal of the labour expended on the professional instruction of the men who are transferred from one branch of the service to the other will thus be thrown away. As to the non-commissioned officers whose whole career has been spent in acquiring a knowledge of the management of heavy ordnance and of the varied and intricate *manœuvres de force* which pertain thereto, it is obvious to remark that they will be like fish out of water when mounted for the first time perhaps in their lives on horseback, and called on to instruct themselves and others as an advanced method of their service in mounted drill. It is not surprising that doubts should have been expressed as to the practicability of forming efficient field batteries by any such process at a short notice, which is what we now want. 3rd.—The addition of two field batteries to each field brigade will certainly not reduce the mobility of the brigade or to the compactness of an already too scattered command. But it may have the good effect of reducing to a yet more practical absurdity the system of "brigades" of artillery which most competent judges have long since condemned, and the abolition of which may perhaps be thus determined. 4th.—Is it prudent or politic to reduce the force of horse artillery in India at this moment? This is a question the reply to which involves many considerations impossible to be here discussed. But, on the face of it, it certainly appears strange that the present time of exceptional political agitation and alarm should have been selected for weakening that arm which commands more respect in India than any other, and to which the events of the present war have given an increased importance all over the world. If these guns can be spared from India now, why were they not spared a year ago? This subject is one which we shall keep the earnest attention of the House, and we hope that this sudden resolve to diminish the

THE "FUTURE ROUTE TO INDIA."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23.

It is not a little surprising that the Turkish Government should be earnestly intent upon the construction of railways both in its European and Asiatic provinces at a moment when the very existence of the Ottoman Empire is regarded as a mere question of time by such over-reaching statesmen as Prince Gortschakoff. Yet such is a fact, no matter how it may be viewed by those who are again watching with mingled feelings of hope and exultation, anxiety and apprehension, the present condition of the so-called "sick man." In a recent letter I had occasion to allude in detail to the various lines which have been contracted for in Roumelia, Macedonia, and Bosnia, with a view to connect the capital of Turkey with the network of European lines of railway. Within four years we are assured, should no untoward events occur to defeat so glorious a prospect, there will be uninterrupted railway communication, excepting, of course, across "the silver streak of sea," from Cannon-street to Constantinople, from Birmingham to the Bosphorus. One would imagine that this were an enterprise sufficiently arduous in character and design, and demanding the outlay of such an immense capital, that the Porte would be contented to see it completed first, before it embarked in other schemes of a still more gigantic nature. It is true, the Turkish Government will not have to find that capital, though the guaranteed interest upon it will not be a trifle; but as the proposed lines will open to traffic some of the most fertile and prosperous provinces of the Empire, there can be little question as to the wisdom of adopting such a bold and energetic policy.

Major Walpole, the senior member for North Norfolk, has again paid a visit to Constantinople, and is here at present, to enter into arrangements with the Turkish Government relative to the construction of the Asiatic line of railway which, starting from Scutari, opposite Stamboul, will dive into the hitherto almost unexplored regions of Asia Minor, and eventually open to the commerce of the world a country as large as Spain. About a quarter of a century has elapsed since the adhesion of the Porte was obtained to the magnificent scheme of making Constantinople the grand central point of junction between the European and Asiatic lines of railway which are destined in the course of time to connect England with her great Empire in the East. Since then many rival schemes, all of them more or less practical, have been advocated with persistent zeal, but their vast extent alone sufficed to frighten away intending speculators, who naturally regarded the gigantic undertaking as interminable, or' at all events, as one which their great-grand-children alone could live to see realised. It is now proposed, I understand, to adopt the more prudent plan of constructing the immense line by comparatively small instalments, each of which, however, will in due course fall into the general plan, while at the same time they will subserve the important object of opening to the world at large the immense and varied resources of the Ottoman Empire. I cannot pretend to sufficiently detailed and practical information on the subject to be able to point out the exact line of country over which it is proposed to facilitate the progress of the "iron horse;" nor, indeed, do I believe that the line has yet been surveyed in detail. Only "fools rush in where angels fear to tread;" and until the engineers have settled this matter between themselves it would be absurd to be positive, much less didactic, about it. But the outlines of the great undertaking may readily be laid down with some degree of truth and accuracy. Sir Macdonald Stephenson long ago projected a line running from Scutari to Izmid, thence through the Valley of Sakaria, serpentining between the two lofty ranges of mountains known as the Gok, Kurundu, and Karakasia Dag, and thence through fertile plains teeming with produce of all kinds, to Sevri Hissar, about the centre of Asia Minor. Unfortunately I am writing without the aid of maps or books, and depending solely on memory; but the line of country above indicated is, I believe, not only extremely fertile, golden with glorious harvests in summer, but most celebrated in the classical lore of the ancients. It would, therefore, become a field of adventure and interest to all classes—to the scholar as well as the merchant—to the archæologist as well as the engine-driver.

Already on the Ægean side there are two lines of railway, one to the south-east from Smyrna to Aidin—not far from ancient Ephesus, once famous for its temple of Diana; the other to the north-east to Cassaba; both of which might in time be prolonged to different points on the main line, which ultimately will run in a diagonal direction from north-west to south-east, right across Asia Minor, until it reaches Diarbekir, or some other equally important point, whence it might again be extended either by the Tigris or the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf. But it is "a long cry to Loch Awe." The Euphrates or the Tigris route, and their respective claims to public recognition, are not at present in the ascendant, else, no doubt, a very entertaining essay, which few would read, might be written on the subject. Nor are we just now interested in the various plans designed by some ingenious men, who represent Alexandria on the Issus, the modern Iskenderoon, as being an infinitely better point for a railway terminus than Seleucia or vice versa, in the event of a line being constructed from either of those places via Antioch, with its Daphnian groves, to Aleppo and Ia'aber Castle, on the Euphrates. These matters will become of practical value when the lines from Scutari and Smyrna have met at Sevri Hissar; when the western portion of Asia Minor has found from its centre to the Marmora, as well as to the Ægean, an outlet for its rich productions; and when, after achieving such grand results, a reasonable hope might be entertained of invading with success the unbroken solitudes of the Amanus mountains. It is easy for enthusiastic and over-sanguine scribes to point out the road, to map the very line over which the iron horse shall shrilly screech in its race of progress; but the labour, the time, the capital, aye, and more, the remuneration of all, the commercial success of the undertaking, which is the touchstone of these days—*Hic labor, hic opus est*—and who shall say when all these requisites shall be combined to insure the completion of so great an undertaking?

Still, this must be our future route to India; and it is, to say the least, singular that it should again, albeit in part only, be under the consideration of the Ottoman Government at the present unprecedented crisis in the affairs of Europe. We may gather from this a good augury of what the future may bring forth in Turkey. It may also be suggested that England ought to take the matter to heart, for it will never do to have her shortest communication with India cut in twain by the Russians. The Suez Canal, if it can be prevented from silting up, will admirably facilitate the progress of ships to the East without breaking bulk; but the direct line of rail, with few exceptions, between Cornhill and Calcutta will be reduced to a seven days' journey, the strategical importance of which might, at some future time, become incalculable. Must England preserve this line or not? *And if not*, shall not we in our Eastern Empire be subject to all kinds of surprises by the great northern Power which covets the possession of Constantinople? Probably, as some fancy, this may be a shadow and nothing more. If impalpable, all the better; if not, however, we must beware, unless, indeed, we have become weary of glory and empire, and, bloated with wealth and its inherent flatulency—its effeminacy and utter want of resolution—we are contented to resign to a semi-barbarous Power the chief part in the government of the world.—*Standard.*

MR. ROBERTSON, THE DRAMATIST.

In the short space of five years Mr. Robertson had achieved a most distinguished position as a dramatist, and there seemed in store for him a long enjoyment of its emoluments. For the Prince of Wales's Theatre, with which his successes had been so peculiarly identified, he had promised a new comedy, which there is good reason to believe would have fully justified the sanguine expectations cherished by the management; and other works were in contemplation on which he had resolved to expend his utmost powers. "At a time when these powers were at their maturity, and his prospects were at the brightest, the brilliant writer, the witty conversationalist, the staunch friend, and the affectionate husband has been snatched away from our midst. There can be no question, brief though has been the career of the dramatist, that Mr. Robertson has exercised a strong influence over our dramatic literature, and has left an enduring mark upon the stage. His graphic pictures of existing society, in his pleasant cynicism, his poetical love passages, and in the chivalrous sentiments vindicating the honour of modern knighthood, he has shown that the theatre can do more than reproduce worn-out types, and that something better than oft-echoed platitudes may be heard within its walls. In the fresh track that he took, already may be found the footsteps of followers; but it must not be forgotten that Mr. Robertson was the first to venture out of the beaten path. By the clearance he effected of the old conventionalities which had overspread the stage, he has let in an amount of light and air which has since enabled the play-going public to breathe a much purer atmosphere; and if for no greater service than this the claims of the departed dramatist to a grateful remembrance will not be lightly estimated.

Born at Newark-upon Trent, in Nottinghamshire, on the 9th of January, 1829, Mr. Thomas William Robertson had just completed his forty-second year. Of entirely theatrical parentage—for both his father and grandfather had been lessees of provincial circuits—his first acquaintance with the stage began at a very early period. Educated at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards in Holland, he greatly improved the opportunities thus afforded him, and laid the basis of an extensive knowledge of English and foreign literature, which he afterwards turned to excellent account. His earliest contribution to the stage was a two-act drama, entitled "A Night's Adventure; or, Highways and Byways," brought out at the Olympic Theatre August 25, 1851, when the late Mrs. Wilkins Farren was lessee. The piece—which turned upon an imaginary incident of Claude du Val politely robbing the Lord Chief Justice, and then assuming the character of Count Chambord, an agent to Charles Edward, mixed up in a Pretender plot—was by no means remarkable for either construction or literary merit, and it was only repeated a few nights. A more fortunate venture was a slight farce called "The Cantab," produced at the Strand Theatre February 15th, 1861. It was not, however, until his adroit adaptation known as "David Garrick" achieved, with Mr. Sothern as the hero, such an enormous success at the Haymarket in 1864 that the name of Mr. Robertson came prominently before the public. The next year was the turning point of his fortunes. In November, 1865, was produced, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, the comedy of "Society," which at once established his repute as a shrewd, observant writer of strongly-marked originality. Then followed on the same boards "Ours" (September, 1866), which so delighted the town by the novelty and neatness of its story; "Caste" (April, 1867), so excellently written and so admirably acted, securing admiration by the freshness of the theme and the boldness of the treatment; "Play" (February, 1868), a work of a more romantic kind, rendered memorable by a charming love-scene; and "School" (January, 1869), the most popular of the series, obtaining a consecutive run of 381 nights. In April, 1870, was produced "M.P.," the sixth of the series, and which was only withdrawn at the close of last November to make way for a revival of "Ours," still most successfully maintaining its position in the Prince of Wales's programme. With these pieces the name and fame of Mr. Robertson will ever be closely associated. His dramas include "Shadow Tree Shaft," produced at the Princess's; "A Rapid Thaw," at the St. James's; "For Love," at the Holborn Theatre; "Dreams," at the Gaiety; "The Nightingale," at the Adelphi; and "Progress," at the Globe; whilst "Home" at the Haymarket will be remembered as an exceedingly clever adaptation. His last production was the comedy of "War," brought out at the St. James's only three weeks ago, and which for reasons already sufficiently explained in these columns, failed to succeed. The piece was withdrawn after a short run of fifteen nights on the very evening the author expired. Mr. Robertson has been besides active as a journalist on several daily and weekly papers, and has written during the last eleven years numerous stories, essays, and miscellaneous articles for magazines and periodicals.

Mr. T. W. Robertson, who was twice married, leaves a family of three children to mourn the loss of a most affectionate parent.—*Telegraph.*

WINTER FLITTINGS.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 4.)

A WINTER flitting makes us realize the power of the British doctor. It is he who has reared pleasure towns at the foot of the Pyrenees, and lined the sunny coast of the Riviera with villas that gleam white among the olive groves. It is his finger that stirs the camels of Algeria, the donkeys of Palestine, the mules of Malaga, the Nile-boats of Egypt. At the first frosts of November the doctor marshals his wild geese for their winter flitting as calmly as if it were a part of the order of nature. It is in vain that the meekest of patients revolts at a sentence of exile which drives him to Cairo or Nice at the moment when luckier folk come back from their autumn holiday. . . . . .

No doubt the war has given a new zest this year to its winter flittings. The route through Paris to Marseilles has become so inevitable a prelude to either Italy or the East that the mere effort to avoid it brings home to us the reality of the great struggle. The war is no longer a mere item in the *Times* when we discontomb our forgotten passports and find ourselves lords of the empty saloon. The little run across French territory from Calais to Brussels or Geneva to Lyons assumes the charm of an adventure. The very look of Calais, the desolate hotels, the silent streets, the lonely quay, where the very fishwomen have to curse themselves into liveliness, brings home the great battle of the nations to us as no correspondent's letter can do. It is odd to remember how in calier days we envied our fathers, stirred, as we fancied, to higher energy than we by the greatness of the Napoleonic struggle in which they moved. But in the very presence of events before which Austerlitz and Borodino shrivel into insignificance, it is difficult to detect any moral elevation among the victims of our winter flitting. The railway director who shares our *coupé* shakes his head over the terrible interruption to business. A young exquisite deplores the bother of passports, and hints that a war is "no end of a good thing for the newspapers." Our own thoughts dwell with a fatal persistence on the weary *detour* along the Rhine which it has substituted for the easy run through Marseilles. The train rolls on with such belligerent independence of time-tables that even the Continental Bradshaw turns out to be occasionally right. Still, tedious as war makes the winter flitting, it brings picturesque compensation along with it. It is not easy to forget the sight of such a place as Lille—the lines of felled poplars along every road, the mud forts rising on the heights, the rows of empty houses doomed at the approach of a besieger, the groups of Mobiots in its streets, weak sappy boys for the most part, gazing through shop-windows at encouraging pictures of the "Massacre of Sedan." Brussels is crammed with refugees, as listless and aimless as those we left behind in Regent Street. Torches are flaring at each station along the Rhine over groups of soldiers packing munitions in the night; troop trains roll by full of spectacled Landwehr; inundations of officers flood the hotels of Cologne and condemn luckless voyagers to a night's rest on the bonfils. Behind, too, lies the terrible background of war. Hospital trains, waiting at sidings, give one glimpses of pale faces and bandaged heads and arms in white slings. Waiters in the refreshment-room hover in kindly German fashion round a boy-volunteer brought back wounded from the front, and women bend as they pass with words of comfort over the worn young face. Prisoners, too, pass us, ragged, dogged, unshorn. "What barbarians," we exclaimed, as we saw the photograph of the Turco prisoners in their camp at Maintz. "The Bavarians are worse barbarians than the Turcos," replied the Rhinelander to whom we spoke. It may be that the war has only hushed for a time the jealousies that ever separate German from German; but it has called out in all a spirit of resolute endurance of which one catches glimpses in the quiet orderly civilian-looking soldiers that throng every platform. There was a certain stolid grandeur of soul in the shopkeeper whom we asked "Why is there no illumination for the surrender of Metz?" "We are waiting," was the quiet reply, "for the surrendered of Paris."

But perhaps, after all, the pleasantest form of winter flitting is that of flitting by sea, and getting rid of war and rumours of war altogether. Justice has hardly yet been done to life on board a packet. Nothing is so hostile to social existence as a railway compartment; nothing so favourable to it as the deck of a steamship. Everybody is wholly dependent on everybody else. There is no library to shelter one from boredom; no change in the day's walk save from poop to bow and from bow back again to poop; no refuge in letters, or chance of getting a table to stand still for a moment while one writes; no dinner save in common. There is community even in sea-sickness. Under such a discipline as this bears are tamed, and the shyest fellows "brought out" very rapidly indeed. Everybody knows everybody else in forty-eight hours; at a week's end enmities are declared, eternal friendships vowed, flirtations fairly under way, and life thoroughly developed around one. There is all the variety of a club without its stiff isolation; there are buttercups to whom everything is "fun," who take you into their confidence in five minutes, and leave you in five minutes more with the discovery that they have nothing to confide; Calvinistic Scotch couples, who ponder over their ailments, and "prefer to make no acquaintances;" parsons very much on the loose; prim English matrons; and Yankee girls of a very unprim type indeed. The Yankee girl was born to live in packets. She gives one the notion of a being created to rush through space. She is always on the move; last year in Paris, the year before in San Francisco; she has taken a run back to New York on her way to Cairo; you meet her on the Pyramids, you flirt with her in the Sierra Morena, you jostle her in the studios of Rome, and you cut her in the Tuileries Gardens. She is equally fond of supper and sentiment; and breaks into one's morning rhapsody over the sunrise to spout out an order for a hard-boiled egg, and two slices of ham "cut lean." She is silent when her mouth is full, and that is fortunately pretty often. But a great deal of her conversation when it is empty refers to the pleasantest modes of filling it. She is great on *tables d'hote* and critical on hotels. Her pocket-book is full of charming receipts for dishes she has met with, mixed up oddly with descriptions of Rome and the names of her dancing partners. She delights in telling you how rich "pa" is and how vulgar "ma" is. "I'm a Yankee gal I guess, and ma keeps pretty slick out of my way." Life takes a free and easy turn in this absence of maternal supervision. On a certain noisy kind of flitting nobody is the Yankee girl's equal. To do her justice she does not mix with it the slightest tinge of romance or poetry. She has, in fact, a great horror and contempt for all the higher and more poetic sides of human sentiment. She likes to amuse and to be amused, but she hates "nonsense." She never saw you before, and she never cares to see you again, but while you are there she will laugh with you, chat with you, tell you her secrets, swear a constant fidelity, and give you a lock of her hair. It is difficult to say whether she is married or not; if she is, it does not matter much, for her husband is as often without her as with her. "I love my husband," she tells you plumply; "oh yes; I love my husband, and a good many other people besides!" And then she goes down to supper again, and sentiment is forgotten in sherry-cobbler. Altogether, if one is an Englishman, an infusion of Americans makes packet-life agreeable enough. Yankees have a perfect mania for "knowing" English people, and the stiffness with which their advances are usually received lies at the root of many a stump orator's declamation on Independence Day. But there is no reason—should one travel alone—for giving occasion in this way to international resentments. An American girl ranks among the number of those agreeable acquaintances without whom life would be grey and colourless, and whom there is no need to introduce to one's wife. But she certainly gives immense fun and vivacity to a flitting by sea.

It is odd, when one is safely anchored in a winter retreat to look back at the terrors and reluctance with which one faced the sentence of exile. Even if sunshine were the only gain of a winter flitting, it would still be hard to estimate the gain. The cold winds of Rome, the icy showers of the Bavarian plain, the fogs of Innspruck, give perhaps a zest not wholly its own to Italian sunshine. But the abrupt plunge down the Brenner into a land of warmth and colour sends a strange shock of pleasure through every nerve. The flinging off of wraps and furs, the discarding of greatcoats, is like the beginning of a new life. It is not till we pass in this sharp, abrupt fashion from the November of one side the Alps to the November of the other that we get some notion of the way in which the actual range and freedom of life is cramped by the "chill northeasters" in which Mr. Kingsley revels. The unchanged vegetation, the background of dark olive woods, the masses of ilex, the golden globes of the orange hanging over the garden-wall, are all so many distinct gains to the eye which has associated winter with leafless boughs and a bare landscape. One has almost a boyish delight in plucking roses at Christmas or hunting for violets along the hedges on New Year's Day. There are chill days, of course, and chilier nights, but cold is a relative term and loses its English meaning in spots where snow falls once in a year and vanishes before midday. The mere break of habit is delightful; it is like a laughing defiance of established facts to lounge by the seashore in the hot sun-glare of a January morning. And with this new sense of liberty comes also a freedom from the overpowering dread of chills and colds and coughs which only invalids can appreciate. It is an indescribable relief not to look for a cold round every corner. The "lounging" which becomes one's life along the Riviera or the bay of Sorrento is only another name for the ease and absence of anxiety which the mere presence of constant sunshine gives to life. Few people really "lounge" less than the English exiles who bask in the sun of Italy. Their real danger lies in the perpetual temptation to over-exertion which arises from the sense of renewed health. Every village on its hill-top, every white shrine glistening high up among the olives, seems to woo one up the stony paths and the long hot climb to the summit. The relief from home itself, the break away from all the routine of one's life, is hardly less than the relief from greatcoats. It is not till our life is thoroughly disorganized, till the grave father of a family finds himself perched on a donkey, or the *habitué* of Pall Mall sees himself sauntering alone through the olive groves, that one realizes the iron bounds within which our English existence moves. Every holiday, of course, brings this home to one more or less, but the long holiday of a whole winter brings it home most of all. England and English ways recede and become unreal. Old prepossessions and prejudices lose half their force when sea and mountains part us from their native soil. It is impossible to keep up our vivid interest in the politics of Little Pedlington, or to maintain our old excitement over the matrimonial fortunes of Miss Garrett. The spasmodic arrival of the diligence, the utter uncertainty as to the delivery of papers, weans one at last from one's dependence of the *Times*. It becomes possible to breakfast without the last telegram, and to go to bed without the news of a fresh butchery. One's real interest lies in the sunshine, in the pleasure of having sunshine today in the hope of having sunshine to-morrow. It is not that one is free from England, for England is round one wherever one goes; but it is a roving, idle England, a great gipsy world of Englishmen and Englishwomen with colonies in every nook where sunshine lingers. Though a little ridiculous, and not a little frivolous, this England is at any rate less "British" than the England at home. It has learnt to believe that virtue and intelligence and industry can be found on both sides the Channel. It has learnt to disbelieve in the formulæ in which Englishmen sum up their convictions about the Continental world, and, in disbelieving formulæ which it knows to be false, to question other formulæ too. Whether talk may not rank very high in the way of conversation, but it is better than the political drivel of the Carlton and the Reform, or the cant of Exeter Hall. Then, too, there is the pleasure of correspondence. Letters went out in England with the penny post, but one still makes a push to write something worthy of one's sixty centimes. The details of home life take a certain interest when life is so different around one. The old friends whom one has forgotten in the whirl of English life are suddenly brought back to recollection by a note from Palermo or Algiers. The new scenes give one something to write about, and the holiday gives one time to write it in. It is amusing to fall back a hundred years, and to realize again the delight with which our grandfathers opened the letter "with a shilling to pay." The one thing that seems impossible in the sunshine is ever to face an English winter again. We willingly abandon to a people that likes it the amusement of roasting sheep on the ice. We are quite content that the British vestry man should revel in the snow which he declines to clear away from his pavement. But with a thousand pleasant places in the world where ice and snow are rare visitors, if visitors at all, we find it hard to see why we should voluntarily stay at home to encounter them. In a word, the doctor has won. Next year we shall fall meekly into file, and receive our sentence of exile with equanimity. Whatever difficulties we may find in his other prescriptions, there can be none in that of a winter flitting.

THE RESIGNATION OF PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

Is Europe never to be free from war and rumours of war? The "Hydra's hundred heads" were deficient in vitality compared to the monster of European difficulties with which our unfortunate generation is called upon to deal. No sooner have we settled one question than another confronts us. We have reached the end of the Italian imbroglio; we have arrived at a solution of the Roman problem; the Schleswig-Holstein complication may be pronounced at an end; and now, in one way or another—unsatisfactorily, it may be, but still in a decisive manner—we seem to have cut the knot of the Franco-German difficulty which has for decades troubled the repose of Europe. Surely now, at all events, we might ask for an interval of peace. We quite admit that the settlement of difficulties is the work of our age; yet we cannot always be making the crooked paths straight. These complaints are extorted from us by the fact that, on the very same day on which we announced the resignation of M. Gambetta, and the removal thereby of the last serious obstacle to the arrangement of a permanent peace between the countries whose mutual jealousies have so often convulsed Europe, we were compelled to publish the unwelcome fact, that the Roumanian difficulty had entered upon a new and disquieting phase. In view of the expected resignation of Prince Charles of Roumania, the Porte, we are informed, is about to assemble an army of observation at Schumla. In itself, the step is reasonable enough; yet we feel fair ground of complaint in the fact that this unwelcome spectre of an old difficulty should be evoked to trouble us before its time. What makes the matter all the more annoying is that the question is entirely of an artificial character. If it were not for foreign interference, the relations between Stamboul and the Principalities need concern the outer world no more than the relations between Constantinople and Bulgaria or Bosnia. The Turk, in these latter days, at any rate, is not disposed to trespass on the independence of his Christian subjects; and the rural population of Moldavia and Wallachia would be perfectly well contented to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Porte, on condition of being allowed to till their fields and sell their crops in peace. The Rouman difficulty arises solely from the intrigues of Russia; but on that account it is no less fraught with danger to the tranquillity of Europe.

For the last half-century the Principalities have formed a sort of debateable land between Russia and Turkey; and the extent to which Muscovite influence has been predominant at any time in those frontier districts of the Ottoman Empire would furnish no inadequate test of the degree to which at that particular period the Russian Crescent was in the decline or the ascendant. If ever Russia succeeds in carrying out the programme attributed to Peter the Great, the first step in her advance southwards must be the annexation of the Principalities; and at various times throughout her history the possession of those territories which command the Danube has seemed almost within her grasp. In vain with a view to weaken the hold of the Porte upon Moldavo-Wallachia that the Government of St. Petersburg supported the partisans of Roumanian nationality, and advocated the union of the two provinces under a common Hospodar. No want of charity is involved in the supposition that Russia never contemplated the possibility of the Principalities becoming an independent State. She, no doubt gave her support to the party which advocated separation from Turkey in the belief that, if once the provinces could be severed from the Ottoman Empire, they must necessarily fall under the protectorate of the Czar. We know yet of the obscure intrigues which, in those remote and semi-barbarous districts, are dignified with the name of politics, to state with any certainty how far the sudden election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to the Hospodarship of Roumania was due to the direct or indirect action of Russia. All we do know is that, in the days immediately preceding the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, Prince Couza was deposed by a sudden and unexplained outbreak; and that the choice of the Principalities immediately fell upon an obscure cadet of a junior branch of the Royal Prussian family, whose existence had probably been unknown a month before to more than a handful of persons in the Danubian Provinces. Why the Moldavians and Wallachians selected Prince Charles as their Hospodar, or why this Prince coveted the doubtful honour of being Couza's successor, are problems which have never yet been solved. Europe, however, at that time was agitated with far too grave interests to pay much attention to the affairs of the Principalities; and, by the time the Treaty of Prague had been concluded, the establishment of Prince Charles as Hospodar was an accomplished fact with which no European Power thought it worth while to interfere.

Throughout the five years which have elapsed since the Prince was elected to his high office, the Principalities have apparently enjoyed a period of unwonted tranquility. The barbarous persecutions to which the Jews were subjected in Wallachia appeared to provide a substitute for the excitement of local insurrections; and from 1866 to 1871 there has been no violent disturbance in the sphere of Rouman politics. The new Hospodar did a good deal to promote the material development of his kingdom, and exhibited great energy in improving its military forces. So far as foreign politics were concerned, Prince Charles adhered to the traditional policy of Roumania, and, without giving any overt cause of offence to the Sultan, he exerted all his efforts to detach the Principalities from the slender allegiance that still united them to Turkey. The reign which began so unaccountably seems likely to terminate in as inexplicable a manner. Immediately after the announcement of the difficulty raised by Russia in connection with the Treaty of 1856, the Hospodar was understood to put forward a claim for the recognition of his nominal as well as virtual independence by the European Powers. The proposal not being favourably entertained, a demand was raised for the admission of a representative of the Principalities to the proposed Conference; and now, at the very moment when the war with France is terminating in favour of Germany, the world is given to understand that Prince Charles finds his position untenable, and proposes to vacate the Hospodarship. It is, of course, possible that all these transactions may be explained by the circumstance that the Prince is a man of ambitious and unstable character. But there is a seeming coincidence in the dates of his sudden appearance and disappearance on the field of Roumanian intrigues which can hardly fail to excite grave disquietude. It was on the eve of Prussia's attacking Austria that he was elected Hospodar; it is on the morrow of her victory over France that he proposes, if report be correct, to abdicate his sovereignty. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that, willingly or unwittingly, he has acted throughout as an instrument in the hands of Russia. At the very time when that formidable Power seems about to renew her policy of aggression against Turkey, the throne of Roumania is to be declared vacant by the abdication of the Prussian Prince; and thus an opportunity will be offered for Muscovite interference by the timt disturbed condition of Rouman affairs to which the sudden change in the dynasty may be expected to give rise. The Russians need only cross the Pruth to enter upon the Principalities, and for many months past an army of observation has been forming in Bessarabia. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that the Porte has resolved to collect troops at Schumla. The Varna railroad could transport these forces in a few hours to Orsova, and, if once the passage of the Danube could be effected, the Turkish armies would be only a day's march distant from Bucharest. We trust that it is too early as yet to speculate on the rapidity with which the Principalities could be occupied by Russia and Turkey respectively. Yet, in the present state of Europe, we cannot witness without alarm the cropping up of another delicate "question."—*Telegraph*, Feb. 9.

THE CASE OF Mr. WORTH.

In the latest letter (Feb. 8) which has been received from the Foreign Office by Mr. Worth's solicitor, Lord Enfield states on behalf of Earl Granville that the proceedings of the court-martial at Cologne, by which Mr. Worth was tried were secret, and that their nature and result have not yet been communicated to her Majesty's Government; but that a secretary who was sent specially to Cologne, has ascertained that he had, as was promised, every facility afforded to him for conducting his defence. Her Majesty's Government have no information to warrant them in assuming that he was acquitted of whatever charges were brought against him, nor do they as yet know whether his approaching liberation, which has been announced by Mr. Odo Russell, is owing to his acquittal by the court-martial or to an act of clemency on the part of the Emperor. The fact, however, of his being still detained in prison naturally leads to the inference that it is due to the latter cause. —*Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 10.*

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1337	Baron Macauley	Sept. 29
1406	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
2198	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
482	Niobe	
1594	Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 14
903	Antrim, O'Neill	Oct. 18
1007	May Queen, Ross	Jan. 7
1225	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 19
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 16
87	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton.	Nov. 4
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	Nov. 24
1165	Gathiean, Cummings	Nov. 4
1324	Juventa, Holmes	Nov. 26
1481	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 10
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 24
1298	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1340	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 26
547	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1118	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Lalla Rookh	Nov. 17
1088	St. Filians, Nelson	Nov. 21
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey	
1339	Hydrabad, Holmewood	Dec. 9
1265	British India, Logan	Dec. 20
1355	Sir Mandeville, Mathias	
1052	Compta, Logan	Dec. 20
1319	Cavour, Murphy	Dec. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock	
996	Brannstone, Owens	Dec. 28
599	Index, Kerr	Dec. 12
1417	Oriflamme, Hughes	Dec. 9
1704	Persia, Hargrove	Dec. 3
1458	Royal George, Hogg	
1329	Princess Alexandra, Rowe	Jan. 7
1171	Conflict, Deas	Jan. 7
1156	Chercoke	Jan. 7
1125	Wolfville	Jan. 7
1243	Quorn	Jan. 7
895	Childers	Jan. 7
1366	Sleswig Bride, Hanssen	Jan. 7
1431	Charles Ball, Chapman	

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1600	Lorne (s)	
1884	Emblehope (s)	
1299	North Tyne (s), Richard	

FROM LONDON.

1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1293	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
1190	City of Seringapatam	
267	British Consul	
1465	Lord Canning, M'Diarmed	Dec. 15
1778	Flying Venus, Symington	Dec. 1
1416	Haddon Hall, Faithful	Jan. 7
1465	Lord Canning, Benkey	Jan. 9

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

851	Eldon (s)	
1150	Cartago Nova (s)	
1138	Stowell (s)	
	Thomas Wilson (s)	
1008	Berar (s), Lunham	
1284	Ott rburn (s)	

FROM NEWPORT.

930	Hindoostan	Nov. 9
800	Regina	Oct. 29
1125	Munsoorie	
660	Formosa	
1303	Benares	
938	St. Bernard	
919	Alabamah	
820	Omer Pashia	

FROM CLYDE.

1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
717	Berlice, Latto	Nov. 17
893	City of Pekin, Hunter	Nov. 18
986	City of Nankin, Muir	
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	
955	Andaman, Asplet	Dec. 2
1094	Daniel Rankin	Dec. 5
	Hannah Law	
813	City of Dublin	
	Isabella Kerr	

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1609	City of Poonah (s), Smith	Nov. 25

FROM BORDEAUX.

406	Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

583	Invidia, Avelline	Oct. 28
776	Blackwater	Nov. 5
1090	British Sceptre	Nov. 2
1393	British Commodore Queen	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

757	Berlin, Small	
690	Niard	
779	Johanna	
819	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 20
1193	Elizabeth Fry	
494	Kingdom O'Fife	
948	Marian Moor	
1127	Mic Mac	
1066	Sandborough	

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 24
1090	Romania—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec 18
1279	Kirkwood	Dec. 14

FROM SUNDERLAND.

372	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18
	Aracara	Oct. 19

FROM SHIELDS.

		Oct. 3
1074	May Queen	
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
981	Princess Somawutty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1019	Princess Dugmar, Lewis—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
594	Acacia	Oct. 10
900	Ardbeg Hobson	Nov. 8
	J. L. Hall	Dec. 13
579	Alfred the Great, Cram	

FROM RANGOON.

1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	

FROM TYNE.

1080	Americana, France	

FROM GENOA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1230	Persia (s)	

FROM SINGAPOOR.

	Nada (s)	
980	Una (s)	

FROM MAURITIUS.

322	Hopeful	
111	Jalawar	

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100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.	
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American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,	
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,